

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[SIXPENCE.]

## PRISON NO PUNISHMENT.

THE management of the poor and destitute was always a difficulty, but it seems to be verging every day towards the impossible. The accounts of the destitution that exists in the City of London are becoming frightful: it is not the ordinary phase of poverty that London furnishes to the observer; it is poverty *plus* vice of all kinds, poverty rooted like a poisonous weed in a soil of ignorance that has become fertile of nothing but crime. There is a poverty that suffers unheard and unseen, that sickens, crawls to its den, and dies: that is the saddest, but its amount is never known. There is another poverty that rebels, that declares a little war on society, that begs always, either by whining or by threats, as the case may be; that robs when it has a chance; that bullies all "authorities," from the Lord Mayor to the pauper gate-keeper; that prefers a prison to the workhouse, and entitles itself to the desired admission there by destroying the property of those already heavily taxed by poor-rates; that keeps the police offices in constant employment, and fills the columns of the newspapers with cases that reveal a savage brutality among many of the roamers of the streets of this rich metropolis, that cannot be found, at least is not displayed, in any other city in the world.

It is, perhaps, fortunate that the violence of what may be called the savage destitute is displayed in destroying property rather than life; but, though not so alarming as homicide, the constant destruction of valuable property—partly as if in revenge on all above the miserable level of the destroyer, partly to open a way to shelter and food—is a feature of modern society not to be overlooked. It is a mo-

dern abuse, great and increasing; it almost amounts to a new crime; and it has lately been perfected and brought into a system. A destitute wretch, without a home, is refused admittance to the legal refuge of the poor; or, being admitted, finds the fare of a workhouse far worse than that of the prison; he soon learns there is a way of violating the law that will secure him a term of imprisonment; so a paving-stone demolishes the plate-glass window of a city tradesman, the police arrests, the magistrate sentences, the prisoner carries his point, and all parties are satisfied (for the magistrate has "done his duty") except the owner of the window, who is made poorer by several pounds, without possibility of redress; his property is not stolen, but destroyed. The locality most subjected to this persecution is the City, and particularly the vicinity of the Mansion House. The banking-house of Smith, Payne, and Smith, is an especial mark for pauper lapidation; a rumour has sprung up, that the firm keeps a glazier lodged on the premises. The dwelling of the "Lord of the City" has also been an object of preference to these destructives; some of the windows have had to be replaced more than once. Altogether, though it is in the City that a "smash" of any kind is most disliked, it is precisely there that they are most frequent.

We would not speak lightly of the subject if we thought this wanton destruction was the result of genuine suffering, poverty, if it was the despair of grinding destitution fallen on the industrious. But these outrages are not committed by the honest poor; it is a trade taken up by those whose greatest dread is that of being set to work. They break windows for a livelihood, rather than break

stones, and the law ensures them their wages—food, and lodging in a prison. It appears, too, that this class of destructives have generally been born and reared in pauperism, that they are the children of the law, such as it is; the authorities have had the full control of them from their birth, and have made nothing out of them but a kind of social savages, Arabs of the City, preying where they can and destroying what they cannot seize or turn to account. There is one gang of women who keep the parish officers in a perpetual state of terror who are all parish bred; it makes one curious to know what is parish teaching? The answer must be very unsatisfactory, if training in youth has any influence at all; or, we are thrown for a solution on an admission that there is an innate depravity in the very nature of these unfortunates which no possible training could have changed—that they are like *Caliban*, who could take "no print of goodness," while he was "capable of all ill." But *Caliban* was a monster, and even a workhouse school deals with human beings. Here, however, parish, or rather public culture has failed to produce any good fruit. They have not even been taught to work in that house "misnamed of industry." By the testimony of the authorities, it appears that these women have had situations repeatedly provided for them, but would stay in none; they seem to be impressed with the notion that, as society began to support them at their birth, it is bound to do so till the end.

The suggestions of remedies, as in most other cases of evil, are numerous, but most of them, as is usual also, are not practicable. It is proposed to lower the prison diet to the workhouse level; but medical authorities declare it impossible for men in





confinement to live in health on a very low dietary; if society imprisons a man, it must feed him well, or imprisonment becomes sentence of death. As the regulations of workhouses are sufficiently prison-like, the better diet of the abode of crime is a difference in favour of it; the modern improvements in warming and ventilation which have been adopted in some prisons, give also a feeling of comfort not unnaturally envied by those who can appreciate the value of a shelter when given them, though they will not work, and earn one for themselves. Whether for the short term, which is generally awarded as the punishment of these paupers of the "malicious" sort, a reduction of the prison fare, and other lessening of the comforts of incarceration, might not be tried, is worth considering. Some call for increased severity of punishment is very excusable in the shopkeeper sitting amid the fragments of his showy window front: but in what way is it to be increased? Lengthening the term of imprisonment would only increase the temptation to qualify for it; if the asylum is desired for a short time, it will be still more desired for a long one. The Legislature would scarcely rank window breaking with homicide, or felony of the grossest kinds; and we have observed a tendency lately to revert to corporal punishment for offences of this class, which must not be encouraged: it is an easy return to barbarism. Flogging is being recommended for minor offences by men, and petty thefts by boys; but, we apprehend, the most zealous for the repression of window smashing as a profession are not prepared to advocate the application of corporal punishment to women, who appear to be the chief foes of the "parochials."

Still the terrible depravity of these paupers by profession should not make us forget the vast amount of real destitution that, at this season of the year, is wandering the streets absolutely shelterless. It is on the "casual poor" that the administration of the Poor-Law bears with the greatest harshness. It is they who are bandied about between Union and Union, unable to prove their title to relief, to officers hardened by custom into suspecting every one; it is against them the forms required before relief can be given operate most fatally. To be shut out from one workhouse, with an intimation that he must walk some miles to another, in this inclement weather, suffering from hunger and nakedness, is enough to create in any man despair and a ferocious hatred to all society. It may almost be said that for the stranger, failing to find employment, and thrown into the ranks of "casual poor," the provisions of the law do not exist. For this class something of readier access than the Union House is required—some asylum where the title to warmth and shelter shall be the want of both, proved by asking for them. Such are the "Asylums for the Houseless," which have just commenced their operations for the winter. We understand the funds of the Institutions are insufficient; but we cannot believe that, in such a trying season as this, the public will allow a most useful charity, that supplies a defect of our legal system, to be impeded in its course for want of means.

#### THE INSURRECTION AT PALERMO.

THE dissatisfaction that has so long prevailed in Sicily has, at last, broken out into open rebellion; the whole island may be said to be on fire, though the centre of the insurrection is the city of Palermo. The following details are derived from the correspondence of the *Débats*, the organ of the French Government, which would not overrate the extent of a disturbance so dangerous to the Royal Family of Naples.

"Letters from Naples, of the 15th, announce that, on the 12th, an insurrectionary movement of a sufficiently grave character had broken out at Palermo. For some time it had been publicly said in Sicily, at Naples, and even throughout Italy generally, that if, upon the fête-day of the King of Naples, the long-promised reforms were not declared, the people of Palermo would take up arms and wrest them by force. A proclamation was circulated generally throughout Sicily, telling the people that the 12th was the day fixed for the insurrection. The Governor of Naples fell into the error of treating lightly an insurrection thus announced beforehand.

"Upon the morning of the 12th crowds began to assemble at Palermo, against which were directed, in the first instance, some weak detachments of gendarmes, from whom the people easily took their arms and uniforms. Troops of the line were next ordered out, who dispersed the crowd without firing a shot; but, the latter, returning to the charge, the officers withdrew the soldiers into their barracks. In the evening the insurgents bivouacked in the town; and, although the Duc de Magor remained master of the Government, it was much feared that, on the following morning, the mountaineers would come down and join the inhabitants. Already, at the commencement of the movement, a band of the peasants of Moursalla had come into the town, but had been dispersed by the troops of the line.

"It was said at Naples that, upon certain points, the fighting had been very brisk; and, it was affirmed, that the women of Palermo had not shown less animosity than the men against the Neapolitan soldiery.

"The serious nature of the intelligence from Palermo was not made public at Naples, but the Governor did not lose a moment in sending off troops. The King, although suffering on the day of the 14th, remained at the Fort of Naples, from eight in the morning till four, while 10 battalions of 600 men each were embarking. Nine steamers sailed with these troops for Sicily, other troops were directed towards Foggia, and little doubt was entertained that such an amount of force would master the insurrection."

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles has the following from Naples, dated the 14th instant:—"The *Vesuvius* steam-ship, which left Palermo yesterday, brings accounts of a general insurrection on the 12th in all the principal towns of Sicily. At Palermo the exasperation was so great that it adies threw from their windows boiling water and furniture upon the Dragons who were charging upon the people. Thirty thousand citizens of Palermo, all armed, drove the troops out of the town, after having caused the great losses. The troops succeeded in reaching Monte Reale. We are assured that the infantry of the line would not take part in the combat. The King of Naples, on receiving this news, was so much agitated that immediate bleeding was necessary; but, in the evening, he sent off 5000 soldiers of the line, in nine steamers, from Sicily. On the 12th, the King's fête day, his Majesty went to the theatre of San Carlos, where some applause having been commenced by the friends of the Court, it was responded to by hisses from the boxes and pit. It is reported that the King's son, having demanded concessions for the people, has been put under arrest. The *Vesuvius* could not land her cargo at Palermo; she merely landed a few passengers, and then left for Naples without waiting for her papers."

The following extract from a letter dated Naples, the 15th inst., confirms the above accounts, with fuller particulars:—"In the morning of the 12th, on hearing the salvos of artillery announcing the anniversary of the King's birthday, the population spread in masses through the city, and barricades were formed at several points, under the protection of armed men. The police totally gave way before this imposing movement: a part of the troops marched out of the town and took up a position at the foot of the Monte Pellegrino, the rest remaining in the forts. All remained in this state until eleven o'clock; but, a few minutes after that hour, a strong detachment of cavalry debouched by the gate of Saint Antonio, to disperse an assemblage collected in front of the palace of the Intendant. The cavalry was hailed with cries of friendship and fraternity, but they fired, and killed one man, wounding many others, whose cries of pain were re-echoed by loud cries of vengeance from the infuriated people, who rushed upon the detachment, brought many to the ground, and compelled the rest to sound a retreat. The attitude of the populace became so menacing that the few troops left in the city retired, leaving the insurgents masters of it, and who occupied themselves in strengthening their positions. One remarkable fact attended this insurrection, and proves the accord which reigns between all the classes of the people. The Clergy mingled themselves among the armed parties, incessantly preaching to them sentiments of patriotism, and exhorting them not to depart, even in the heat of battle, from that spirit of moderation and humanity which are the distinguishing marks of our religion. Some of the Priests were seen encouraging, by voice and gesture, those who were working at the barricades. In the evening an English war-steamer arrived at Palermo with despatches from the British Consul, and soon after went off again with most of the English residents. At night the city was entirely illuminated, and fires were lighted on the tops of all the surrounding eminences. Some hours later, between 7000 and 8000 mountaineers, well-armed, entered Palermo in good order. The *Vesuvius* returned to Naples at five in the afternoon of the 13th, with despatches from the King's Lieutenant. On the following day troops arrived by the railroad from Capua and Nocera to the amount of 8000 men, and were embarked in nine steam-frigates, which immediately steered for Sicily. In the evening Count d'Aquila himself started in the steam-frigate the *Roberto*. Placards posted during the night, at every corner, called upon the Neapolitans in energetic terms to imitate the Sicilians. The rising of the people of Trapani has not been less decisive than that of Palermo—they have repelled the Royal troops and gained possession of the castle. On the morning of the insurrection the people seized the commercial steamer, *Il Goglio del Onde*, on which they raised the Sicilian flag, and which was sent to make a tour of the island to excite to revolt all the maritime towns. This perfectly succeeded. At Trapani, Catania, Kalania, &c., the inhabitants were found in arms on the arrival of the steamer. The provisional government at Palermo distributed freely money and arms. Catania, Syracuse, and Melazzo, have not been less fortunate. Everywhere success has crowned the efforts of the insurgents. It is reported, also,

that there is an insurrection in the Abruzzi and Puglia, but this news requires confirmation. The news has produced a profound sensation in Naples, but there has been no outbreak."

The Turin journals, which have just reached us, contain accounts from Naples of a more recent date, and of greater interest, for it appears by them that the insurgents had made a very vigorous attack upon the troops recently arrived, and had poured forth a discharge of grape shot, which had greatly thinned their ranks. The commander of the British frigate is said to have declared that he would immediately send for the rest of the squadron to bombard the citadel, if any attempt were made to bombard the town until the full value of all the English property in it should be deposited, to cover any loss that might ensue. The popular enthusiasm up to the 17th was still great, and the insurgents appeared to be acting with organisation as well as vigour. The provisional government consists of Dr. Ruzziro Septimo, who was Minister for Foreign Affairs under the constitution of 1812; Prince Villafiorita, Advocate Marroco, and Count Pietro Aceto. It is mentioned as a proof of the popular feeling, that a female, the wife of a man whose brother has played a leading part in the late manifestations, has raised a force of 600 men, which she herself commands. The priests too were going about the town exhorting the people to struggle for their rights.

We have engraved, upon the preceding page, one of the principal streets of Palermo, showing one of its numerous churches, that dedicated to Saint Francis de Paul. The town lies on the northern coast of Sicily, and is surrounded with walls, furnished with bastions. The houses are built with low roofs and balconies. The streets are fine, and there are several squares. Among the most remarkable buildings is the Royal Palace, in the castellated style of the 12th century; the Observatory; the Cathedral, a magnificent Gothic structure; several churches, mostly deserving of notice; the University; the great Hospital, noble palaces, &c.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The King of the French has resumed his receptions. On Monday evening last his saloon was crowded with visitors; nearly all the Ambassadors and their ladies, and the Ministers and their ladies, were present. The King appeared to be in good health, and said that he was well to several of his visitors, but then added that his affliction at the loss of his sister had rendered temporary seclusion necessary. He gave reason also to believe that, notwithstanding this event, the usual parties at the Tuilleries would commence in February, as the tradesmen of Paris complain bitterly of the stagnation of trade, caused by the aristocracy in not giving balls and soirées, for which the example of the Court is necessary.

The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the "sale of an office of referendary in the Court of Accounts, encouraged and sanctioned by M. Guizot," terminated on Friday (last week), by a vote in his favour. M. de Peyramont, in the name of his Ministerial colleagues, moved the following order of the day:—"That the Chamber, confiding in the wish expressed by the Government, and in the efficacy of the measures proposed to prevent the recurrence of a long-standing and lamentable abuse, pass to the order of the day." MM. Darblay and Lherbette, presented, in the name of the Opposition, a counter-resolution to this effect:—"The Chamber, grieved and dissatisfied, closes the debate on the incident, and passes to the order of the day." The latter, having been first put to the vote, was rejected by a majority of 225 to 146, and the order of the day, proposed by M. Peyramont, was afterwards adopted by the Assembly.

In the general discussion on the Address, commenced in the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, after M. Duchâtel, Minister of the Interior, in reply to preceding speakers, observed, that the Cabinet had never avoided discussion, but was not bound to reply to every futile charge made against it.

According to the returns of the produce and consumption of domestic sugar published by the Ministry of Finance, the number of manufactures in operation on the 1st of January, 1848, was 306; the quantity of sugar manufactured, or lying over since last year, was 39,903,489 kilogrammes; that sold for consumption, 20,514,994; and the duty levied on the article amounted to 19,388,495 francs.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the imports and exports of France in 1847. The Customs Duties exhibit a diminution of 19,841,178*fr.*, as compared with those of 1846, having only amounted to 134,117,730*fr.*

The number of French vessels which entered the harbours of France in 1847 was 7836, measuring 916,951 tons; the foreign vessels, 13,303, measuring 1,896,938 tons: in all 21,139 vessels and 2,813,889 tons. The French vessels which cleared in 1847 were 5425, measuring 674,341 tons; the foreign vessels, 7514, measuring 825,720 tons: in all 12,939 vessels and 1,500,061 tons. As compared with the navigation of 1846, there was a decrease in 1847 of 348 in the number of French vessels which entered the harbours of France, but an increase of 37,143 tons; and an augmentation of 1190 in that of foreign vessels, and of 216,648 tons. The number of French vessels which sailed from France also presents a diminution of 170, whilst the foreign increased by 891.

The Queen of the French held a Drawing-room on Monday night. The King appeared well, but coughed a little. That the Government is uneasy at the state of public opinion is proved by the fact that the police are incessant in their surveillance of the disaffected. The gunmakers' shops were visited, to enforce the orders formerly given to keep the fire-arms exposed for sale without locks.

The Committee appointed to arrange the electoral banquet of the twelfth arrondissement have published a circular, declaring that, notwithstanding the prohibition of the Prefect by order of the Government, the banquet should take place. The Committee say that the law is clear in its distinction between the right to meet and the right to associate. A meeting is for a temporary purpose, and confined to the expression of thoughts and opinions. An association is a continuous act, and it is against associations, as implying action, that the law is directed. The dinner will not take place until the debate on the Address is over, in order to afford Deputies the opportunity of being present, and then it shall be seen whether Government will push matters to extremities by dissolving the meeting by force. If so, an appeal will be made to the tribunals for a judicial decision upon the law as it stands.

##### ITALY.

A funeral ceremony has been celebrated in the Church of the Lombards at Rome, for the Milanese killed by the Austrians on the 3rd. The Pope had permitted that demonstration, which the Austrian Ambassador had vainly endeavoured to prevent.

M. Morichini, the Roman Minister of Finance, has submitted to the Consulta a project of law for the loan of a million of Roman scudi (about £214,800 sterling). The Consulta has approved on condition—1st. That the clauses of the contract shall be examined by it; 2nd. That the mortmain chest shall be re-established; 3rd. That they shall commence from to-day to economise the expenses, and, above all, to suspend the payment of the rents accorded without any just motive, since 1814, to the religious corporations, as well as the pensions granted by favour and not by right.

The Great Court of Naples has pronounced its judgment relative to the persons who took part in the demonstrations of the 14th of December last, whom they have acquitted. The Government has been greatly annoyed by this decision.

On the 17th inst. a proclamation was placarded on all the walls of Milan, in which his Imperial Majesty Ferdinand I. "regrets the state of agitation produced by the intrigues of a faction which tends incessantly to the destruction of the present order of things. Let (says his Imperial Majesty) the inhabitants of our Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom know that the principal object of our life has hitherto been the welfare of our Lombardo-Venetian provinces, as of all the parts of our empire, and that we will never fail in such a task. We regard as a sacred duty on us to protect, by all the means that Divine Providence has placed in our hands, and energetically to defend the Lombardo-Venetian provinces against all attacks, from whatever part they may come. To this effect we count on the good sense and on the fidelity of the great majority of our well-beloved subjects of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, whose welfare and security in the enjoyment of their rights have always been notorious, both in the interior and at the exterior. We also count on the value and faithful attachment of our troops, whose greatest glory has always been and always will be to show themselves the solid support of our throne, and the bulwark against the misfortunes which rebellion and anarchy bring down on the persons and properties of peaceful citizens."

"Vienna, Jan. 9."

"FERDINAND."

The *Italia* of the 15th inst. announces that the students of the University of Pisa had voted by acclamation an address to the Civic Guard of Leghorn, to congratulate them on their conduct during the recent disturbances in that city.

##### SWITZERLAND.

Sir Stratford Canning has presented a memorandum to the President of the Diet, recommending the Swiss Government, in the most friendly terms, to publish a general amnesty, and to observe the greatest caution in dealing with the revision of the Federal Compact.

A note from the French Government to the Diet, of the 18th instant, is published. It is of a very strong, not to say menacing character, asserting the cantonal sovereignty as the basis of the federal pact guaranteed by the great Powers.

The memorandum of Sir Stratford Canning has produced a good effect. One of the fruits of it was witnessed in the Diet on the 20th, when an attempt to compel the people of Lucerne to maintain the Federal troops in occupation, as if they were the army of an enemy, was rejected. It is understood that the resolution to revise the Federal Compact will be persisted in, but that the period for discussing it will be postponed.

##### DENMARK.

The illness of the King has terminated fatally according to the most recent accounts from that country. The *Weser Journal* announces the death of his Majesty Christian VIII., King of Denmark; and although nothing has as yet reached Hamburg officially on the subject, the event is generally believed. The death of the King of Denmark in ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances, would be regarded as an event of little consequence; but it gathers importance from the well-known dissensions between the Danish kingdom and her German provinces, and the peculiar habits, opinions, and character of the late King's son.

Christian VIII. King of Denmark, and Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, died on the 19th instant, at Copenhagen. King Christian VIII. was born on the 18th September 1786, and succeeded to the throne on December 3, 1839. He was first married, in 1803, to the Princess Charlotte Frederika, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, from whom he was divorced in 1812; and afterwards to the Princess Caroline of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. The Crown Prince, Frederick Charles Christian, was born on the 6th of October, 1808. His first wife was the Princess Wilhelmina Mary of Denmark, from whom

he was divorced in 1837, and his second the Princess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, from whom he was also divorced in 1846. The Crown Prince had no issue by either wife.

##### SPAIN.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the authorisation to Ministers to collect the taxes up to the end of June next by a majority of 141 to 37.

Generals Narvaez, Cordova, and Figueras returned the visit of General Espartero on the 13th. General Espartero has also waited on Mr. Bulwer, who had been confined several days to his room by indisposition.

At Madrid the influenza continues to rage. On the 19th inst. four of the Ministers were confined to their beds by the malady, viz: the Dukes of Valencia (Gen. Narvaez) and Sotomayor; M. Beltram de Lis and M. Sartorius. Their illness was not of a dangerous character, but, generally speaking, the mortality was great. As many as 122 persons have died in one day.

##### HOLLAND.

The Government has just published its budget of receipts and expenses for the year 1848. The extraordinary receipts amount to fl. 67,734 96; and the ordinary revenues are estimated at fl. 721,648 87; making a total of fl. 789,383 21*fl.* Thus the budget for 1848 presents a surplus of fl. 8,698 61*fl.*

##### PRUSSIA.

The General Committee of the States of Prussia was opened at Berlin on the 17th, in the Hall of the Council of State. The Minister of the Interior, M. de Bodelschwing, as Royal Commissioner, accompanied by the other Ministers, attended and explained that the Committee was convoked in order to give its counsel on the project of a penal code, prepared in accordance with the views already expressed by the provincial Diets.

##### RUSSIA.

Accounts from St. Petersburg of the 14th inst., state that the Emperor and the Imperial Crown Prince, although convalescent, had not been able to receive on the occasion of the new year. The Governor of Kostroma was expected in that capital, and was to be tried by court-martial. The report on the recent fire in that city, forwarded to the Emperor, would seem to implicate him with the Polish incendiaries who resided at Kostroma.

##### BELGIUM.

The mortality in Antwerp of late, as in other places, has been excessive as compared with that of preceding years. The report of the week from the 15th to the 21st inst. announces 81 deaths and only 51 births, being an excess of 30 deaths. The mortality in Ghent from the 1st to the 22nd of this month exceeds the number of births by nearly one-half. During these 22 days there have been 318 deaths and 188 births. In the civil hospital especially, the mortality is fearfully great.

##### GERMAN STATES.

KINGDOM OF WURTEMBERG.—A public meeting of the citizens was held at Stuttgart, the capital, on the evening of the 18th instant, at which a number of resolutions were adopted, to demand certain reforms from the Government; the principal of which were—liberty of the press, a reduction of duty on raw materials, and on sugar, rice, and other articles of subsistence coming from other countries, a universal commercial code for all Germany, trial by jury and in public, the abolition of certain taxes, and many other reforms of a similar nature. The meeting was attended by many of the deputies.

add Switzerland

##### TURKEY.

The friendly relations between the Turkish and Greek nations have been resumed, and the Greek flag once more floats on the Greek Consulate at Constantinople. M. Mussurus had a private audience of the Sultan on the 3rd, and was to leave in two or three days for Athens, on board a Turkish frigate. Cases of cholera still occurred at the Ottoman capital, but of a mild description.

##### INDIA.

Letters in anticipation of the Overland Mail have been received. The intelligence thus obtained is of little interest. That supplied from Calcutta represents the disastrous effects of the late commercial embarrassments in London upon the mercantile community in that Presidency. Nine highly respectable firms had been compelled to suspend payment, and it was impossible to calculate how far the serious consequences of these failures would extend.

The Punjab and Scinde were tranquil. Lord Hardinge was expected to leave Calcutta early in this month (January). Commercial matters had begun to assume a more healthy aspect, with an appearance of a gradual improvement.

##### CHINA.

The accounts from China are entirely of a peaceful nature; and the feeling of the people of that Empire towards the English authorities is evidently partaking of a more pacific character. His Excellency Sir John Francis Davis had returned to Hong Kong from his mission to the coast of Cochin China, where he had gone for the purpose of accomplishing some commercial arrangements.

His Excellency Mr. Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, having sufficiently recovered from the serious attack of influenza, which kept him a close prisoner in Cheltenham for a full week beyond the intended period of his stay, took his departure for Somersetshire on Monday last on a visit to a sister who resides in that county. His Excellency purposes returning to the metropolis early in the ensuing week.

VEGETABLE MANURE.—A new description of manure has been received in this country, by Messrs. Keeling and Hunt, which is likely to become as important to the agricultural interest as guano. The article is called "Tremoco" or "Lupens," and it is said to be the richest vegetable manure discovered. It is sown the same as any other grain, and, when tender, before or about blossoming, is dug up and spread on the land with earth, when it rots in two or three weeks, and the land becomes loose and rich for every agricultural purpose.

D'EQUEVILLE and Beauvallon, who were lately condemned by the Court of Assizes of the Seine, France, to ten and eight years reclusion for perjury, have implored the Royal clemency. In compliance with the demand of the Minister of Justice, the Procureur General of the Cour Royale of Paris has given his opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of according any indulgence, but no decision of the Minister has yet been submitted to the King.

LOSS OF THE "ARGO," OF CAERNARVON.—A despatch has been received at Lloyd's, from the Foreign Office, enclosing copy of letters received by Lord Palmerston, from her Majesty's Consul at the Cape de Verdes, which reports the wreck of the *Argo*, Roberts, of Caernarvon, from Liverpool to Monte Video, coal laden. She struck upon a sunken rock, off the island of Maya, and afterwards drifted on the mainland—crew saved.

NAVIGATION LAWS.—William Tyndall, Esq., the extensive shipowner, of London, has transmitted a bank post bill of £50 to William Richmond, Esq., of Tynemouth, for the purchase of a piece of plate, to remain as a testimony of his approbation of the clear and able manner in which he stated the case of the shipowners of England whilst under a long and harassing examination before the Committee of the House of Commons on the Navigation Laws during the late session of Parliament.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.—Some practical suggestions upon this all-absorbing topic are to be met with in a pamphlet published by Ridgway, and bearing the name of Mr. W. Malins upon the title-page. The author, who served during the campaigns of 1811 to 1815 in the Peninsula and America, would construct an ordnance railway at or near the highwater line on the vulnerable parts of the coast capable of carrying guns of the heaviest calibre. With the aid of this prodigious mechanical power it would be easy to concentrate at the point of danger, in the shortest possible time, any number of heavy pivot-guns, and thus arrest an invading foe where he would be assailable from both services, viz., the heavy artillery of the steam fleet, which would thus gain time to come up from the harbours of refuge (supposing the enemy to approach in the dark or in a fog), and the still heavier ordnance thus brought to bear from the shore. The great recommendation urged in favour of this plan seems to be its economy of time, men, and money. The author does not go into the question of expense, but the plan is submitted to Government as worthy of consideration. Mr. Malins suggests a coast line of electric telegraph, as the means of instantaneously indicating the point of danger.

MR. COBDEN'S OPINIONS RESPECTING THE CURRENCY.—Mr. Bennoch, the Chairman of the "Anti-Gold-Law League," has published some correspondence which has passed between himself and Mr. Cobden. This correspondence was begun by a letter from Mr. Bennoch, requesting Mr. Cobden to grant an interview to him and Mr. Taylor. To this letter Mr. Cobden replied by expressing his regret that his departure from London should prevent him from seeing Mr. Bennoch, by requesting that gentleman to tell him, in the compass of a dozen lines, what was the plan recommended by the Anti-Gold-Law League, or the Birmingham school, and by observing—"You speak of 'free trade in gold' as one of your objects, but I consider the import and export of gold already free." In answer to this letter, Mr. Bennoch forwarded another epistle, enclosing certain propositions, which he stated to represent the principles of the Anti-Gold-Law League; and elicited the following reply from Mr. Cobden:—"Manchester, Dec. 21, 1847.—Dear Sir,—If you direct your good intelligence to the question with more study, I am sure you will see a fallacy in the idea that the price of gold is fixed at all in this country. It is merely weighed, assayed, and stamped as of a certain quantity and fineness, in the same way as had been the custom in all countries and in all ages. The Bank does not buy and sell gold in the common meaning of the words; it merely saves the merchant, or the other owners of the metal, the trouble of going to the Mint to have it weighed, assayed, and stamped, and takes 1*ld.* per oz. for the operation. Anybody can take gold to the Mint, and have it coined into sovereigns; but that does not alter the value of the gold. As the Bank of England can also have its gold coined at the Mint, it can neither lose nor gain by the operation of 'buying gold,' as it is called. You are, I presume, aware that in America, France, Russia, and every other country, the metals are coined in the same way, an ounce being divided into certain coins of invariable quantities and fineness. You say, 'suppose some gigantic corporation, on which Parliament had conferred certain exclusive privileges, were compelled to buy all corn offered to it at £3 17*s.* 9*d.* per quarter, and obliged to sell it at £3 17*s.* 10*d.*, whatever the amount of labour condensed in its production, would £3 17*s.* 10*d.* be the trade in corn free?' This is not the question at issue. The question is, whether the corn should be subjected to an invariable measure of quantity? For this purpose the law has fixed on the imperial bushel, which contains a fixed and invariable quantity. And in the case of gold it has done no more than fix in coins the weight and fineness of gold. I will not follow the subject further, for I am sure, if you bring your mind to a consideration of the point, you will understand it perfectly. I remain, &c., RICHARD COBDEN."—This reply drew two other letters from Mr. Bennoch, in which he advocates his opinions at great length, encloses a speech of Mr. Urquhart for Mr. Cobden's perusal, and expresses his intention of publishing the whole correspondence.



METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—The subject of the last meeting, on ancient Greek vases, was resumed on Wednesday evening. "A report on the mathematical and geometric proportion of the ancient Greek vases recently excavated by Dr. Harding, from the tombs near Herculani, on the Isthmus of Corinth, by Mr. Scott Russell," was read, and the discussion continued. Mr. Russell, in setting forth his opinions in reference to the principles upon which the elegant forms of the ancient Greek vases were based, stated that, although the theories advanced by some persons to the effect that the beauties in works of art were derived from natural forms, such as leaves of trees, &c., yet it was manifest, from the readiness with which persons selected those leaves which approached nearest to their own pre-conceived notions of beauty, that there must have existed in the mind some intuitive knowledge which rendered any such assistance altogether unnecessary. In proof of the truth of this, it was a fact that, a person searching for a leaf would pass over a vast number on the same tree before meeting with one that entirely came up to his own standard of beauty. He was, therefore, not at all disposed to recognise the adoption of any such theory as the regulator of the elegant outlines peculiar to works of art. These works were dependent upon mathematical principles, and were carefully moulded upon the parabola, hyperbola, or ellipse: Mr. Russell gave diagrams, showing the practical application of conic sections to works of art. His explanation was very clear and intelligible, and went far to bear out the doctrine he was desirous of enforcing. Other gentlemen spoke on the same subject, all agreeing that the science of geometry was much more extensively applied by the Greeks to art and architecture than by the moderns. A gentleman, however, who possessed great practical experience, gave it as his opinion that very few architects made use of the mathematics to the extent inferred. A finished taste and practised eye did all that was required.

**LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPTON.**—On Monday, the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Governors of this Institution, established for the reception of destitute orphans from all parts of the world, particularly those descended from respectable parents, was held at the London Tavern, to receive the Annual Report, to appoint officers for the year ensuing, and to elect from an unusually lengthened list of candidates, ten girls and twenty boys, to be received into the establishment. James Capel, Esq., who presided, having opened the proceedings with a few pertinent observations, the Rev. O. Mackenzie, M.A., Rector of St. Benet's, Gracechurch-street, read the Report. It stated that, on the present occasion, there were 168 fatherless children imploring the sympathy of the subscribers; but that, in consequence of the heavy demands on the funds of the Institution during the past year, arising from the increased price of provisions, and the necessary repair of the building at Clapton, they could not admit, at the present election, more than 30 children; still they indulged the hope that, at the election in May next, a larger number might be received. In order to meet the increased expenditure, the Directors had found it necessary to sell out the £2000 of stock. There were at present 320 children under the protection of the Asylum, making the total number of orphans received within its walls since its establishment, 1689. Amongst the benefactors to the Institution during the last half-year were:—"A Friend," £1000; J. Dean Paul, Esq., £50; Mrs. Louisa Pell, £20; and H. Miller, Esq., £19 19s. The financial statement showed that the receipts had been £10,020, while the expenditure (including the sale of £2000 worth of stock, and £1800 for repairs) slightly exceeded that sum. The Report was adopted.

**EARLY CLOSING.**—A large meeting of the assistant drapers, and young men in the employ of the tradesmen generally in the neighbourhood of Chelsea, Pimlico, and the adjacent districts, was held on Tuesday night, at the Commercial Rooms, in the King's-road, for the purpose of forwarding the desirable object of relinquishing all business at seven o'clock in the evening. The chair was taken by Mr. S. C. Hall. A scheme somewhat similar to that pursued by the Anti-Corn-law League was submitted to the meeting by the Secretary of the Early Closing Association, viz: to leave a copy of the "Prize Essay" on the Evils produced by the Late Hours of Business" with every respectable householder in London, and afterwards waiting on them to obtain their signatures to a pledge that neither they nor their servants should purchase any article after the hour above mentioned. A resolution to carry into effect the objects of this Association was proposed by A. Leggett, Esq., surgeon, who pointed out the physical evils attending the present system of fourteen and sixteen hours' daily labour behind a counter. It was seconded by F. Lloyd, Esq., and carried unanimously. Similar meetings are to be held in various parts of the metropolis for the same purpose.

**NORTHERN CIRCUIT.**—The following days were, on Tuesday, arranged with regard to the above circuit. Before Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Baron Rolfe:—Lancaster—Saturday, Feb. 19; Appleby—Wednesday, Feb. 23; Carlisle—Friday, Feb. 25; Newcastle—Tuesday, Feb. 29; Durham—Saturday, March 4; York—Thursday, March 9; Liverpool—Monday, March 20.

In consequence of the new postal arrangements with France, the committee of the Stock Exchange have decided on having the closing prices of the French funds on the Paris Bourse posted in the Stock Exchange every morning at ten o'clock, and on Tuesday the alteration was carried into effect for the first time. The change has given general satisfaction.

**THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY OF LONDON.**—A party of sappers and miners, from Woolwich, on Friday (last week) commenced the erection of the scaffolding at the north-west tower of Westminster Abbey, from which the intended Government survey of London is to be taken. The place is said to have been chosen as affording the best view of the western part of the metropolis, in connection with the great plan of sanitary improvement, which, under the new Commissioners, is intended to be carried out, the Government supplying the plan.

**ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.**—On Wednesday, Mr. James Dixon, one of the surgeons of the London Ophthalmic Hospital, was appointed assistant surgeon to the hospital, in the place of Mr. B. Travers, jun., resigned.

**MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.**—The Registrar-General's report for the week ending Saturday, the 22nd instant, shows that a rate of mortality which considerably exceeds the average continues to prevail. The deaths registered in the metropolitan districts were 1401; the winter average, 1107; the excess, therefore, is 294. The total number gives a decrease on that of the previous week, which was 1457. Influenza continues to decline; instead of 374, enumerated under this specific disease seven weeks ago (when, as has been formerly stated, the mortality from all other maladies was exceedingly aggravated by the same cause), the deaths in last week were only 89. It is worthy of remark that during the last nine weeks the deaths in each return have exceeded the births of the same return, with the exception of a single week; and, in the whole period, the deaths are in a majority of 3661, a depopulating process which, it is probable, already involves the loss of considerably more than a third of the natural increase of the year. Among the deaths from external causes in the previous week is that of a child, who died in the sub-district of Bow from "fits caused by disease augmented by pestilential air from bad drainage," according to the Coroner's verdict.

**SOUP KITCHENS FOR THE POOR.**—It is very gratifying to state that these very useful asylums are being opened to the poor in different parts of the metropolis. The benevolence who send their contributions to such institutions would, indeed, be gratified to witness the eagerness with which the poor starving creatures approach their humble, but to them salutary, and life-sustaining meal. At the soup kitchen of the Poor Man's Guardian Society, upwards of 810 persons were, on Tuesday, relieved with soup and bread, this being the average number daily.

**PROSECUTIONS.**—The several police courts in the metropolis have received the following directions on the subject of prosecutions for all serious offences within their respective districts:—"Whitehall, 30th December, 1847. Gentlemen: Some instances having recently occurred of prisoners charged with serious offences being committed for trial, and of public inconvenience experienced from want of directions to Counsel to prosecute, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to desire that for the future, in all serious cases of criminals, when the party injured is not bound over, or is unable to prosecute, you will transmit as early as possible, for the information of the Secretary of State, copies of all depositions taken by you therein, that the same may be considered, and directions given for prosecutions.—I am, &c., S. M. PHILLIPS."

**HONESTY REWARDED.**—A few days since, as a poor man, named Ward, in the employ of Mr. Thomas Wheatley, the contractor, was filling a mud-cart near the Greycoat School, Greenwich, he observed a dirty piece of paper, and on taking it up he found it to be a £50 note. He took it to Mr. S. Noble, who advised him to keep it until he heard of an owner. He did so, but ultimately went to the Greenwich Bank, and the name of Bennett, soap manufacturer, was discovered on the back of the note. This gentleman was written to, the finder of the note. As a recompense for honesty, Mr. Bennett ordered Ward, the sum of 2s. 6d. per week for life.

**THE WEATHER.**—The guards who arrived at the General Post-office by the different railway mail trains on Wednesday stated that many parts of the country, especially in the north, are covered several feet deep with snow, and the waters completely frozen over several inches thick; so that in all probability canal communication, should the present frost continue a few days, will be closed to navigation. In the eastern, western, and midland counties the fall of snow has been very heavy; also in Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and parts of Surrey. Numerous cart-loads of ice from the environs of the metropolis have been shot into the ice-houses of the confectioners and fishmongers. The Serpentine in Hyde-park, the piece of water in St. James's-park and Regent's-park denoted the probability of soon affording amusement to skaters.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Mr. William Law, one of the clerks in the Treasury, has been appointed to act as private secretary to Lord John Russell, in the absence from England of Mr. Charles Grey. This arrangement is consequent upon the election to the House of Commons of both his Lordship's secretaries, Mr. R. W. Grey and the Hon. Colonel Keppel. Mr. Henry Edward Stanley is appointed Assistant Precis Writer to the Foreign Office—an arrangement rendered necessary by the Precis Writer, Lord Anson, having a seat in Parliament. Mr. Arthur Bailey is appointed Surveyor-General at the Falkland Isles. Mr. John Scott is to be Surveyor-General to the new settlement of Labuan. The new Consul, Mr. Plowden—who is appointed for the purpose of extending our relations with Abyssinia—will reside at Massoah, a port on the Red Sea, dependent on the Ottoman empire. We believe that the vacant Garter will be conferred on the Duke of Norfolk.

**NAVAL STORES.**—Messrs. Carlisle, Capel, and Co. having purchased 50,000lb. weight of tea, in bond, for the naval department, the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have issued the necessary directions to the revenue authorities for the same to be removed from the bonded warehouses in Fenchurch-street and Crutched-friars respectively, and delivered into her Majesty's victualling stores at Deptford dockyard free of duty.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. N."—We shall publish the moves in the match between the London and Amsterdam Chess Clubs weekly, as they are received. With respect to the position sent, we cannot say until it has undergone a careful scrutiny.  
"G. P." Bristol.—1. Your Problem will never do. Be content with solving instead of inventing stratagems at present. 2. You had better forward a Post-Office order for the year's subscription to the editor or publisher.  
"H. A. K."—Received with thanks.  
"C. W. R."—The solution of Enigma No. 252 is as follows:—1. Kt to R 5th (ch); 2. K to B 6th (Black must play as his best, 2. P to Q B 3d); 3. B to Q Kt 6th (again Black must play on his Q B Pawn); 4. B to Q 8th; and Black cannot prevent perpetual ch from the Kt.  
"H. B. B."—They are very acceptable, and shall have immediate attention.  
"F. G. R."—It is customary for the player who gives the odds of a Rook to Castle, if it suits him, on the side whence the Rook was taken.  
"C. E. R."—The positions we referred to were not yours. Will you be so good as to inform us, whether copies of the diagrams last sent have not before been forwarded to us? Your games shall be examined shortly.  
"Philo-Chess."—Address the publisher of the Chess-Players' Chronicle, 27, King William-street, Strand.  
"A. Z. B. Y."—The key move in Enigma 240, is 1. Q to K B 7th. The rest you will easily discover. Your own problem is not forgotten, but we have many hundreds beside to consider.  
"A Lithographer."—Your diagrams have come to hand, and they shall be reported on speedily.  
"G. B. J." Manchester.—1.—There is a Chess Club in Manchester. Enquire at the Athenaeum. 2.—It is, we believe, the intention of the proprietors of the publication mentioned, to give at least two games played by the Editor in each number.  
"B. B."—The solution of Enigma 264, is this:—1. Kt to K 7th (ch); 2. B to K 5th; 3. B to K B 4th; 4. Kt mates.  
"Eva."—The committee for conducting the match by correspondence with Amsterdam, are quite at liberty to take the advice of any member belonging to the London Chess Club.  
"A. W. B."—It shall be done in our next; but you must send an address where parties desirous of co-operating may meet with you.  
"P. W."—The Glasgow Chess Club holds its meeting at the Athenaeum, Ingram-street, every Wednesday evening.  
"Guillaume."—Play the Rook to Q Sq, and then, when the Black King moves, either to the right or left, station the Rook on the next file beyond, i.e., at K B's Sq, or Q Kt. Sq; this will compel the King to return to Q's Sq, whereupon the Rook gives mate.  
"H. T." Hartlepool.—The Problems shall command a speedy notice. "A. B. K." Solutions by "Miles," "White Rook," "G. P.," "Argus," "Sigma," "A. B. K.," "T-r," "F. G. R.," "Soprano," "C. E. R.," "M. P.," "Woodstockensis," "G. A. H.," "Eva," "J. H. H.," "Guillaume," "H. T.," "A. N.," "S. W.," "A. L. M.," "W. G. V.," are correct. Those by "H. P.," "J. T. V.," "X. Y. Z.," "J. B. P.," "Brixtonian," are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 209.

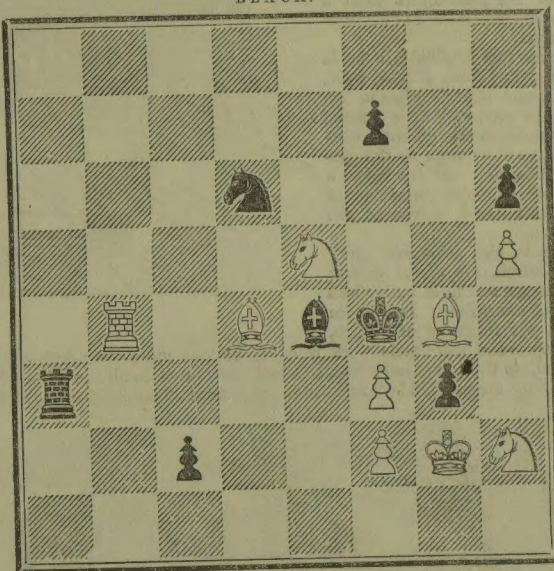
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her 7th (ch)	Q to K B 4th	3. R interposes (dis Q to K B 4th ch)	
2. R to K 6th	Q checks, or*	4. R to K Kt 6th—Mate.	

\* If Black play Kt to K B 3d, or P to K R 5th, Mate equally follows in two more moves.

PROBLEM NO. 210.

By Mr. McC. G.—Y.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play and mate in five moves.

CURIOUS GAME.

In which Mr. Horwitz gave the enormous odds of Q R, Q Kt, Q R P, and the first move.

(Remove White's Q R, Q Kt, and Q R P, before playing over the game.)			
BLACK (Mr. O.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. O.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K B 3d	10. Q to K 2d	P to K R 4th
2. Q Kt to B 3d	K to B 2nd	11. Castles on K side	P to K Kt 4th
3. K B checks	P to K 3d	12. P to K R 3d	P to K Kt 5th
4. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q B 3d	13. P takes P	P takes P
5. P to Q 3d	P to Q 4th	14. K Kt to Q 2d	R to K R 8th (ch)
6. P takes P	Q B P takes P	15. P to K B 3d	R to K R 8th (ch)
7. B to Q Kt 3d	K B to Q Kt 5th	16. K takes R	Q to R 7th (ch)
8. P to Q R 3d	B to Q R 4th	17. K to Kt sq	Q to R 7th (ch)
9. Q B to K 3d	K B to Q B 2d	18. K to B 2d	B to Kt 6th (mate)

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Game lately contested between the President and Secretary of the Liverpool Chess Club.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Q takes K R P (ch)	K to B 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	16. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to B sq
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	17. Q to K 5th	K to B 2d
4. P to Q B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	18. Castles	K B to his 3d
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to his 2d
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th	20. Kt to Q 2d	Q to Kt sq
7. K B to Q Kt 5th	K Kt to Kt 5th (a)	21. Q Kt to his 3d	Q to K Kt 3d
8. P to K R 3d	K Kt to R 3d	22. Q takes Q (c)	P takes Q
9. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to K 2d	23. Q Kt to Q B 5th	P to his sq
10. Q B takes K Kt	K Kt P takes B	24. Q R to K 5th	K to Q 3d
11. Kt takes Q P	B to Q 2d	25. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes Kt
12. P to K 6th (b)	P takes P	26. R to K 2d (d)	
13. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to B sq		
14. B takes Kt	P takes B		

And White mates by force in five moves (e).

(a) This is a variation which is not commendable; the old move of Kt to K's 5th is the only way to equalise the game.  
(b) Very well played.  
(c) Considering how exposed his King is to the attack of the enemy on the open K Kt's file, this, perhaps, was his safest course.  
(d) Ingeniously conceived.  
(e) This termination forms a pretty little problem.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 255.—By W. H. C.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 3d	K at Q R 3d	P at Q 5th, and Q Kt 4th	
Kt at Q R 5th	P at Q Kt 4th	White to play, and mate in four moves.	
No. 266.—By the Same.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R sq	K at Q Kt 4th	Kt at K Kt 6th	B at Q B 7th
Q at K Kt 3d	Q at her Kt 2d	Kt at Q B 6th	B at Q Kt 3d
R at K 5th	R at K Kt sq	P at Q Kt 2d	P at K B 2d
B at Q 5th	R at Q B sq	White to play, and mate in four moves.	
No. 267.—By Mr. J. NORRIS.			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 6th	K at his 5th	Kt at K B 4th, and Ps at K B 6th, and Q 5th	
R at K R 4th	R at K R 7th	P at Q Kt 2d	
B at Q Kt 7th	B at Q Kt 8th	White to play, and mate in four moves.	
No. 268.—An anonymous Amateur of Lille.—(From the Palamede).—			
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q sq	P at K B 7th	P at Q B 3d, and Q R 6th	
Q at K Kt 6th	Ps at K Kt 6th and 7th, Q B 5th, and Q R 2d	White playing first, mates in three moves.	
Kt at K R 3d			

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Captain Denham, R.N., F.R.S., is in Dublin upon a Government inquiry into steam-vessel accidents, holding his Court each day at the Custom-house.

Lieut. Wilson, R.E., under whose superintendence the new barracks at Galway are to be carried on, has on his list the names of one thousand labourers for employment.

The 18th Royal Irish Regiment sailed from Hong Kong for Calcutta on the 22nd of November.

On the 1st of January, 1847, a person buried a joint of meat at Blackheath, near Holme Moss, where it was allowed to remain until Saturday, the 1st of January, 1848. When taken up, it appeared to be as sweet and fresh as when first placed there.

Rear-Admiral Prescott has accepted the office of Vice-President of the Portsmouth Auxiliary Naval and Military Bible Society, and contributed £10 10s. to the funds.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with her usual munificence, has forwarded a donation of £100 towards the relief of the distressed Spitalfields weavers.

Mr. Henry Lushington, in pursuance of her Majesty's warrant to his Excellency the Governor, has been appointed Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta.

Mr. Lover wrote a drama lately, in which he personated an Irishman himself most excellently, at the Broadway Theatre, New York. The piece was highly successful, and the author was repeatedly called forward.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has sent a donation of £80 to the Home and Colonial School Society, in aid of their funds, to enable them to meet the Government Grant.

On Thursday, three enormous four-wheeled trucks, loaded with immense blocks of unpolished marble, arrived at the Hotel des Invalides, Paris. They are the porphyry presented by the Emperor of Russia for the cenotaph of the tomb of Napoleon.

A vessel just arrived from the port of Cronstadt has brought two cases containing two Russian sledges, with the harness and shafts, consigned to order.

In consequence of the decision of the subscribers to the German Hospital, Dalton, at a special meeting held on Saturday, the 22nd instant, Dr. Freund has resigned his post as physician of that institution.

The sum total of foreign loans contracted in England from 1818 to 1839 has been estimated at £91,794,571.

The packet-ship *Siddons*, arrived lately from New York, brought £20,000 specie on freight.

The Marquis of Lansdowne has sent a donation of £30 to the Home and Colonial School Society.

Lord and Lady Polimore intend to winter in Paris, for the benefit of her Ladyship's health, which is rather delicate, notwithstanding the protracted sojourn of the noble Lord and Lady at the German spas.

The separation of his faithful followers from Abd-el-Kader had produced upon his health an effect so alarming, that orders were given for their confinement in the same prison with their illustrious chief.

The *Moniteur* of Paris contains a Royal ordinance authorising the importation and exportation of corn at Moricq and L'Aiguillon, in the department of Vendée, and at Erza in Corsica.

Cardinal Massimi died of apoplexy on the 11th instant, after an alleged remonstrance with the Pope on his last *motu proprio*.

In an attempt to arrest a Sicilian nobleman in the British Consulate, during the recent disturbances at Palermo, the arms of England were either torn down or thrown down by accident.

The Prince and Princess de Joinville will shortly proceed to Algiers, on a visit to the Duke d'Aumale.

It is stated that, in the event of a petition against Mr. Grantley Berkeley, as representative of the western division of Gloucestershire, being successful, it is the intention of the Liberal party in that division of the county to put in nomination as his successor Mr. Macaulay.

Sixteen of the people wounded in the conflict at Milan, on the 2nd inst., have died.

The Council General of the Bank of France have fixed the interest of loans on bars of gold and silver, and on coin, for the future, at 2 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Sharnan Crawford, M.P., was entertained at dinner, on the 25th instant, by the people of Coleraine, as a testimony of their appreciation of his unwearied exertions towards legalising tenant right.

Messrs. Rothschild, Brothers, have just concluded, says the *Paris Presse*, an agreement with the Messageries to bring from England 500,000f. or 600,000f. per day, in ingots and gold and silver specie.

Mr. Arthur Bailey is appointed Surveyor General at the Falkland Islands.

Mr. John Scott is to be Surveyor General to the new settlement of Labuan.

The new consul, Mr. Plowden, who is appointed for the purpose of extending our relations with Abyssinia, will reside at Massoah, a port on the Red Sea, dependent on the Ottoman empire.

Prince John of Saxony, to whom is due a translation of Dante's *Inferno* into German verse, has lately published one of the *Il Paradiso* of the same poet. Both the translations appear under the assumed name of Philaethes.

At Greenock the ship carpenters' strike is now at an end in all the building yards.

Typhus fever is very prevalent at present in the insalubrious parts of Carlisle and its neighbourhood. The influenza is gradually abating.

The singing classes under the tuition of Dr. Mainzer, in Edinburgh, amounting to upwards of 1500 children, gave a grand exposition of their progress and attainments in vocal music on Saturday, the 15th inst., in the Music Hall.

The Marylebone vestry on Saturday last adopted a petition to the Legislature in favour of the removal of Jewish disabilities.

The mail-ship *Hibernia* has brought, among other articles of merchandise, two barrels of oysters, from the United States, and three boxes of an article called "Congress Water," individually addressed.

At Manheim, the Rhine is becoming frozen, both above and below the town. A brilliant Aurora Borealis was seen there on the night of the 15th.

Major-General John Bell has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, in succession to Major-General H. Napier.

Typhus fever in a malignant form is very prevalent in Ulverston, and particularly in the Union Workhouse there.

The *Risorgimento* of Turin, of the 17th, states that General Carabba has been assassinated at Aquila (Naples), for having spoken irreverently of Pius IX.

The Municipal Council of Paris voted, on Saturday, the budget of the hospitals of that capital, which stood fixed at 16,480,967f.

The submission of the great tribe of the Ahmian Gharabas, who had remained faithful to the last Abd-el-Kader, has been officially announced.

General Lamoriciere landed at Marseilles on the 19th instant, on his way to Paris.

The St. Ives and Wisbech Railway will be opened for goods and traffic on Tuesday next, February 1st.

Mr. Samuel Hutton, a descendant of the historian of Birmingham, died at his residence, Satley, on Sunday night. He was in the 63rd year of his age, and had lately become possessed of his family estates, worth about £3000 a year.

The Jesuits are pursued unrelentingly everywhere. Orders have been issued by the Government of Bavaria to forbid those driven out of Switzerland to remain more than two or three days in that kingdom.

So extensive are pecuniary embarrassments in Frankfurt, that the notaries, who occupy themselves exclusively in protesting bills, have been busily engaged for more than 15 days, and even during the nights.

The petition against the return of Sir William Somerville, M.P. for Drogheda, presented by Mr. Lamie Murray, has been abandoned by the latter gentleman.

A report has been made to the Government of the amount of tonnage of the commercial navy, with a view of transferring the monthly shilling from the seamen to the ship owners, which the latter are willing to contribute to the Seamen's Fund.

His Excellency General Edhem Bey, Minister of Public Works in Egypt, and suite, are staying at Liverpool. They have expressed themselves much pleased with the public buildings, docks, &c.

The lodgments in the savings' banks of Paris on the 23rd and 24th inst. amounted to 781,499f., and the withdrawals to 654,201f.

The Infant Don Enrique of Spain and his consort, who had resided for some months at Bayonne, left that town for Toulouse on the 21st inst.

The typhus fever is raging with severity at Meaux (France), but the influenza, which had never been fatal, is subsiding.

There are not less than thirty-six bankruptcies announced in last Tuesday night's *Gazette*.

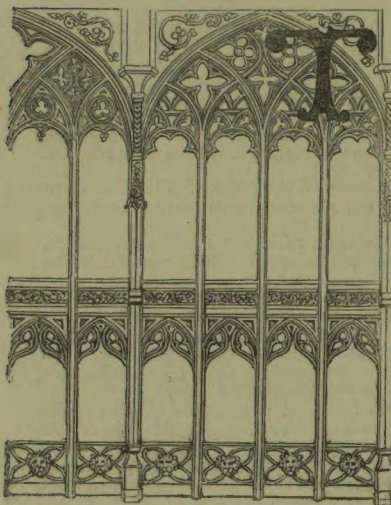
At Offenbach, in the duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, 10 manufactories have just failed.

The Rev. Mr. Moore, who had been confined in Enniskillen gaol for debt, has committed suicide, by cutting his throat from ear to ear.

Two hundred and fifty convicts for transportation have arrived in Dublin from the county Clare.



## THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, MANCHESHER.



PORTION OF ROOD SCREEN.

by the projecting buildings of the Chapter-house, a cumbrous monument to the Hulmes, and a Chantry or Chapel belonging to the Derby family. The general appearance of the exterior is very time-worn, the soft new red sandstone of which the Cathedral is built having suffered much from the eroding power of the proverbially moist atmosphere of Manchester; the delicate tracery and mouldings being sadly mutilated, whilst the thick smoke from the numerous factories in the town has lent its aid in still further disfiguring the building, by an all pervading dingy tint.

The wretched taste in Gothic architecture which prevailed some years since, in its attempted restorations and improvements, has lent its aid to the factory smoke in diminishing the attractions of the Cathedral, as the miserable details of the pinnacles over the clock, and similar abominations, testify.

Our View of Manchester Cathedral is taken from the south, and shows the general character of the building. The elaborate traceries of the windows, varied in the several portions of the Church, in the Clerestories, Nave and Choir, Aisles, Chapter House, and Lady Chapel; and the exquisite character of the open work parapet has been carefully detailed.

The noble and beautifully-traceried belfry windows to the Tower are worthy of the building; and the panelled work in the Tower and its battlements is of fine design and execution.

The plain ugly building with enriched battlements, near the octangular Chapter House, is the Monument to the Hulme Family before referred to, and is no addition to the architectural character of the whole; and the turret between the Nave and Choir is of too plain a design to harmonise completely with the elaborate tracery in windows, spandrels, and parapet, which it severs by its unbroken and simple form. The buttresses, angular in plan in the upper stories, are all highly enriched with trefoil-headed panelling on their faces, and are terminated by pinnacles; those to the Nave aisles of plain form; and to the Nave and Choir, of somewhat uncharacteristic form, besides being very stumpy.

The general effect of the interior of the Cathedral is extremely beautiful. Its great length, and the elegance of its windows, arches, and ceilings, combine to produce a most harmonious whole. On entering the NAVE, the visitor is at once struck by the glare of light which seems to fill the place; for the clerestories being nearly all window, as the piers between each window are extremely narrow, the daylight streams into the building in all its effulgence, scarcely shaded by the rich tracery of

the windows. The ceiling of the Nave is gabled, and is supported by beams elegantly wrought with tracery, resting on richly-foliated spandrels, which rise from corbels carved as angels. The spaces between the main beams are each divided into sixteen compartments by lesser beams, having rich bosses at their intersections. The bosses are enriched with colour, and the whole has recently been renovated.

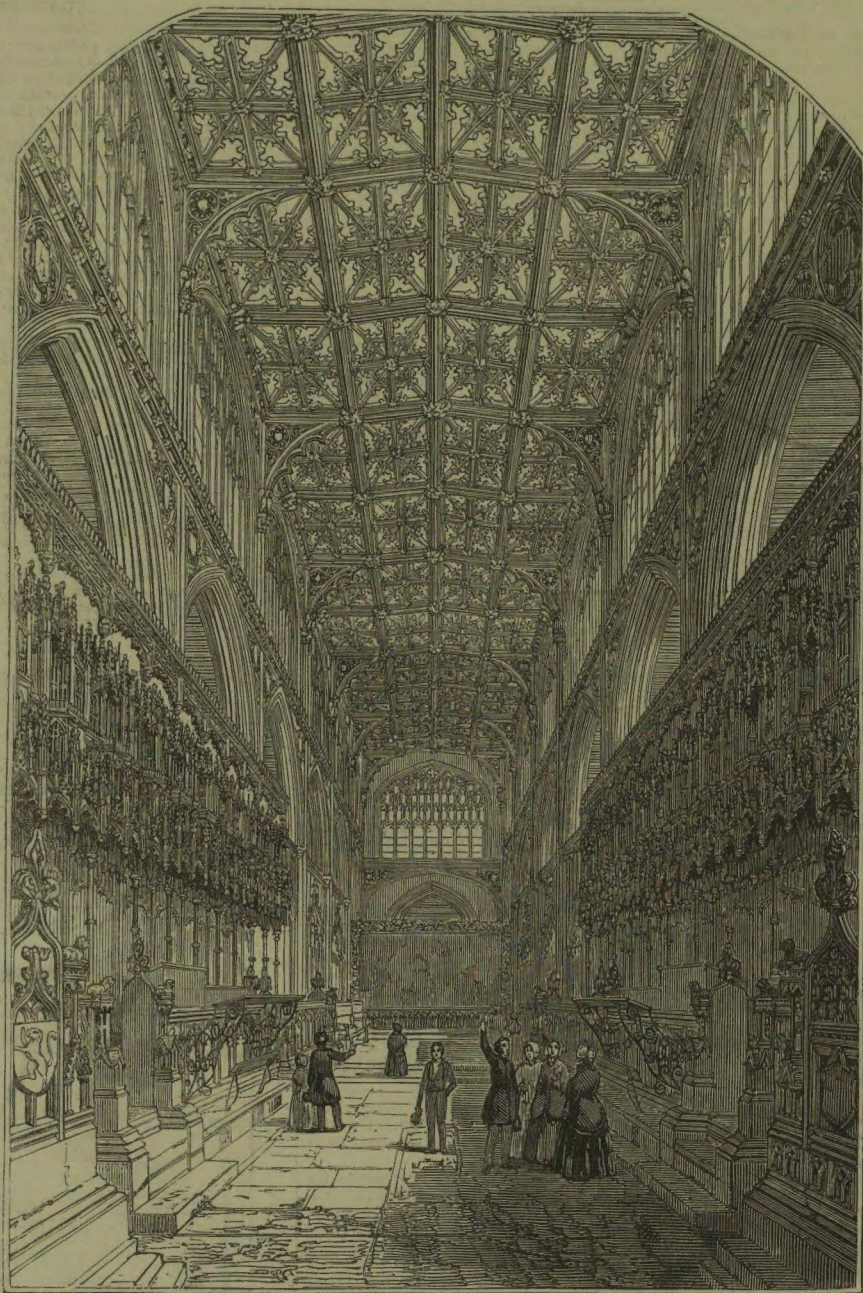
The ceilings of the aisles are panelled in similar style to that of the Nave, and also decorated with exquisitely-carved bosses.

The spandrels of the arches separating the Nave from the aisles are filled with highly-ornamented quatrefoils and tracery, and a bratfishing of Tudor-flower character runs along under the clerestory windows. The Nave is separated from the Choir by a rood screen, an interesting example, and of a portion of which we give a representation in our initial letter. The arches are beautifully carved, and enriched with foliated adornments in the spandrels. The screen has lately undergone a cleansing and scraping; and this text from Deuteronomy, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve," was found carved upon it, concealed by paint.

The CHOIR is truly beautiful in its character and details, and, as may be seen by our representation, full of architectural enrichments. The roof is divided into compartments by beams supported by cusped semi-arches, which have their spandrels filled with circles containing elaborately-pierced and foliated tracery; and the larger compartments are subdivided into others, each filled with highly wrought tracery: bosses of wonderful variety, intricacy, and beauty of design, add their peculiar enrichments to the sculptural decorations of the whole, and form a specimen of timber-work of surpassing interest.

The great east window is a noble specimen of the Perpendicular style, and has some stained glass in it; and, by the way, very little stained glass remains in the different windows to give their tints to the glorious architecture. At the altar, a large piece of faded tapestry, in carved wood frame, serves as the altar screen.

The stalls, the pride and glory of this Church, are of the richest possible design and most marvellous delicacy of execution. Indeed, in lightness, yet intricacy of design, their canopies and tabernacle work resemble filagree more than sculptured wood, so thin, so intertwined, so closely involutioned do all the parts appear. They are nearly black, and are in great need of careful cleaning.



THE CHOIR.

The carvings to the seats are of the most picturesque character; and, in many instances of most irreverent and ludicrous subjects, and show infinitely more skill in selecting the grotesque, than in realising those



MANCHESTER COLLEGIATE CHURCH.—SOUTH VIEW



impassioned subjects which should mark the House of God. A recent writer has observed with great descriptive powers, that in the Choir of this Church "The sculptor seems to have let his imagination altogether run riot. In one compartment, there sits, with a birch over his shoulder, an old fox, stern of aspect as Goldsmith's schoolmaster, engaged in teaching two cubs to read. In another, a respectable-looking boar, elevated on his hind legs, is playing on the bagpipe, while his hopeful family, four young pigs, are dancing to his music behind their trough. In yet another there is a hare, contemplating with evident satisfaction a boiling pot, which contains a dog in a fair way of becoming tender. But in yet another the priestly designer seems to have lost sight of prudence and decorum altogether; the chief figure in the piece is a monkey administering extreme unction to a dying man, while a party of other monkeys are plundering the poor sufferer of his effects, and gobbling up his provisions. A Scotch Highlander's faith in the fairies is much less a reality now than it has been; but few Scotch Highlanders would venture to take such liberties with their neighbours, the 'good people,' as the old ecclesiastics of Manchester took with the services of their religion."

The spandrils of the arches supporting the clerestory, are filled in the same way as those in the Nave, and a similar pattern, of the Tudor flower, forms a brattish above the arches.

The Organ is at the West-end of the Choir, but it will probably be removed, and a fresh one, more in accordance with the architectural features of the Cathedral substituted.

The Pulpit at present in use is a very meagre affair, but we anticipate a new one is in progress.

A Font will also soon be made, a lady having given the sum of fifty pounds towards erecting one, for, at present, there is no Font in the Cathedral.

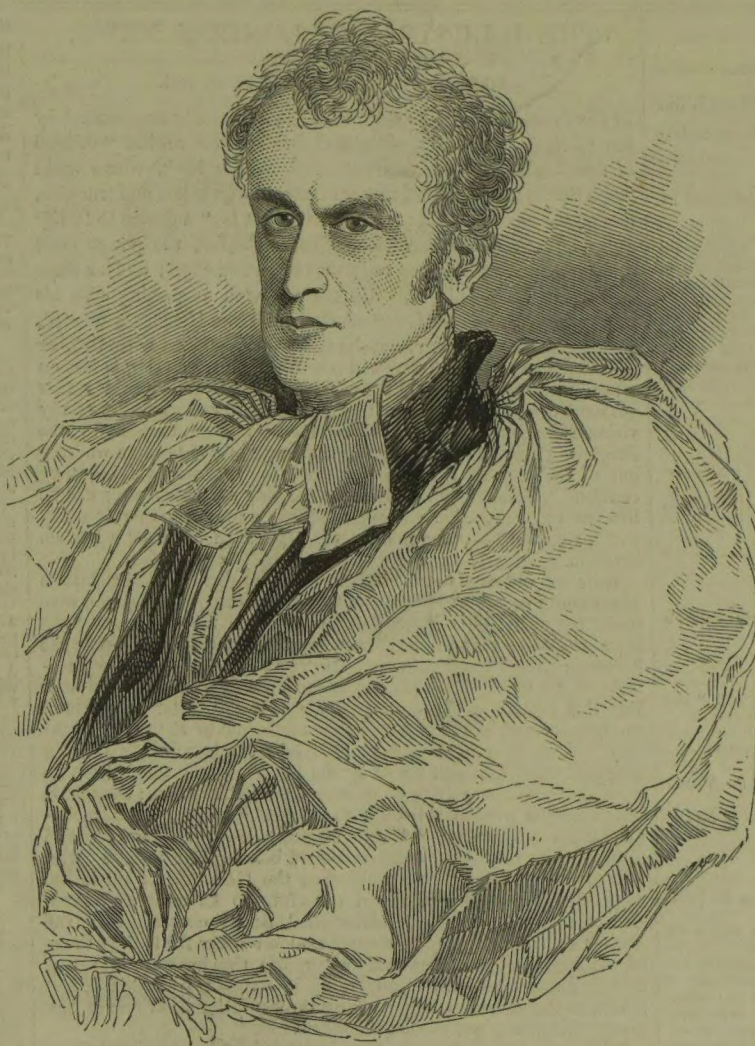
#### CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

ON Sunday morning, the 23rd inst., the Rev. James Prince Lee, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Manchester, by the Archbishop of York. This office was performed in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, which was crowded by a very large and respectable congregation.

At eleven o'clock, the Bishop's procession entered the Chapel, comprising Dr. Burnaby, Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury; Mr. F. H. Dyke, Principal Registrar of the province of Canterbury; Dr. Addams and Mr. Townsend, the Advocate and Proctor for the Dean and Chapter of Manchester, and for the new Bishop; the Bishop of Manchester, accompanied by the Rev. John Garbett, Rural Dean of Birmingham, and Honorary Canon of Worcester; the Bishop of Chester; the Bishop of Worcester; and the Archbishop of York, accompanied by one of his Chaplains, and by his Secretary, Mr. J. Burder, of Parliament-street, who is also Secretary to the Bishop of Manchester. The Archbishop and Bishops proceeded to the Communion-table, and the rest of the party were accommodated with seats near it.

Morning prayer being ended, the Archbishop began the Communion Service. The Bishop of Worcester read "for the Epistle" the appointed portion of Acts xx.; and the Bishop of Chester read the Gospel. Then the Nicene Creed having been said, the Rev. J. Garbett ascended the pulpit and preached the sermon, taking for his text Acts ii., 47.—"The Lord added to the Church daily such as should be saved."

At the conclusion of the sermon, the elected Bishop, vested with his rochet, was presented to the Archbishop by the Bishops of Chester and Worcester, the Archbishop sitting in his chair near the holy table. The Most Rev. Prelate demanded the Queen's mandate for the consecration, and Mr. Watts, from the Vicar-General's office, produced, and Mr. Dyke read, her Majesty's letters patent, commanding his Grace to consecrate



THE RIGHT REV. JAMES PRINCE LEE, BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

Dr. Lee, who had been chosen by the Dean and Chapter of Manchester to be their Bishop and Pastor, and of whose election her Majesty had accepted. Dr. Lee then took the oath of allegiance; the oath of the Queen's supremacy, and against the ecclesiastical or spiritual jurisdiction within this realm of any foreign Prince or Prelate; and also the oath "professing and promising all due reverence and obedience to the Archbishop."

The Consecration then proceeded according to the form in the Prayer-book. The examination by the Archbishop in the manner there set down being concluded, the Bishop-elect retired to the Vestry to put on the rest of the Episcopal habit, and then returning, and kneeling before the Communion-Table, the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus" was said over

him; and afterwards the Archbishop and the two Bishops laid their hands upon his head, the Archbishop saying—"Receive the Holy Ghost, for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. And remember that thou stir up the grace of God, which is given thee by this imposition of our hands; for God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and love, and sobriety." The Bible was then presented by the Archbishop, with the exhortation appointed to be delivered; and, thereupon, the benediction was pronounced, and the congregation were dismissed, the Prelates and some others remaining to partake of the Communion.

The singing was by the choir belonging to the Chapel, Messrs. Allen, Payne, &c. The chants were by Dr. Cooke and Dr. Battishall. Mr. Massey presided at the organ.

It was understood that Mr. Gutteridge went into the Vestry before the service began, and handed to the Archbishop a protest against the consecration of Dr. Lee. It was said that his Grace immediately put the document in the fire.

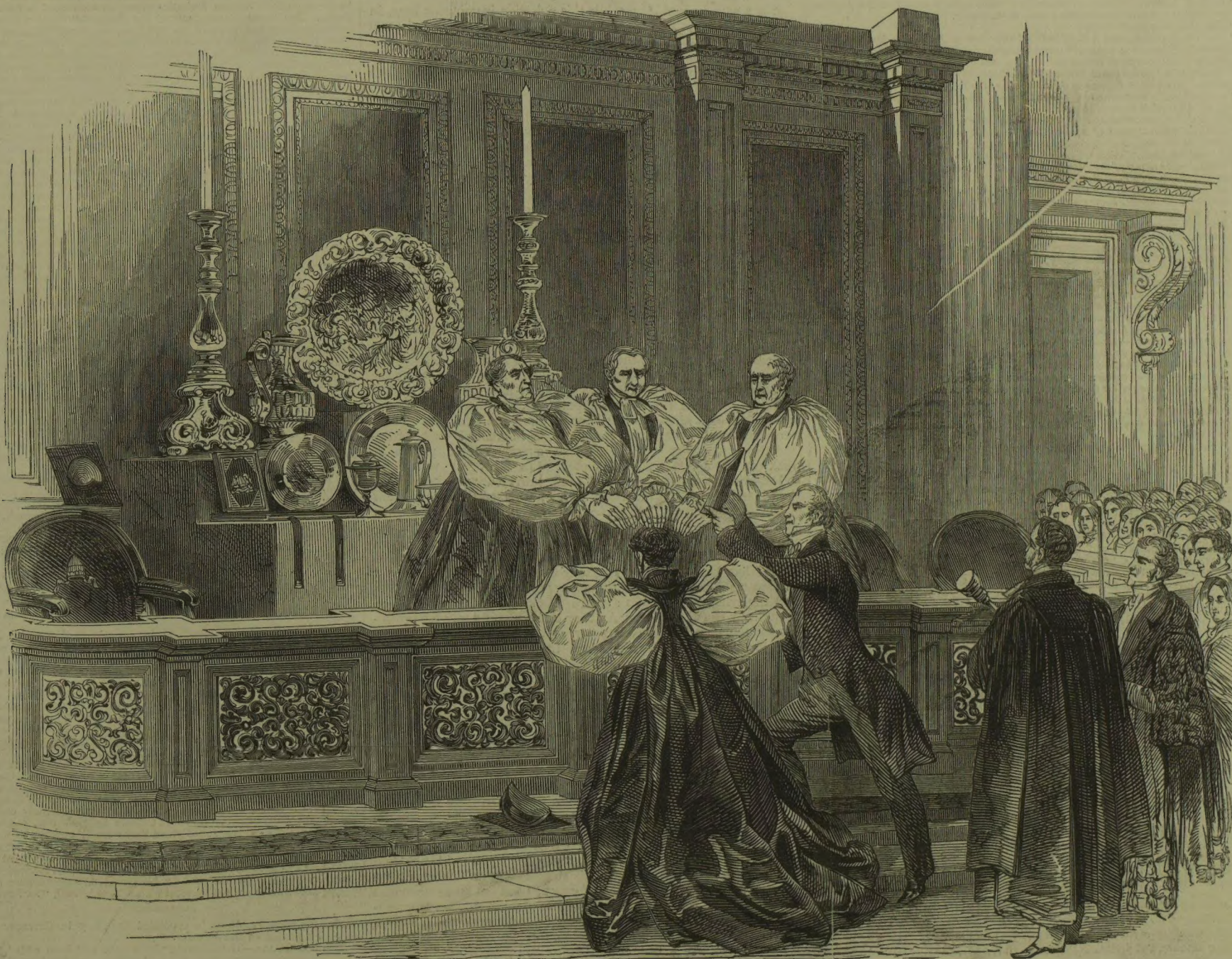
#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our Artist was present during the Consecration, and sketched the impressive ceremony at the altar; as well as a Portrait of the Bishop of Manchester. His Lordship was, it will be recollected, Head Master of the Grammar School at Birmingham; and, we find in the *Manchester Guardian* the following characteristics of the new Bishop, by a Correspondent of that Journal:—

"I do not expect he will excel as a preacher so much as a reformer of abuses, and an originator of new means of usefulness. As far as I have enjoyed opportunities of judging, he has considerable tact in selecting the most suitable minds for any particular work, and is very successful in aiding and encouraging those about him under any trial or arduous task. He is remarkably kind and conciliatory. During the periodical admission of new scholars at Easter, the parents or guardians of the children bring them for examination previous to their reception in the school. On one occasion when I was present, Mr. Lee tried the child's ability to read the New Testament, this being an indispensable qualification to enter the school. Many a child's heart sank within it when this test came to be tried; but it was sure to be cheered and encouraged, just in the most likely way to raise its spirits. In no case did I see the slightest hurry or impatience during the tedious process; and I was told by several persons that Mr. Leenever delegated this task to any one, but examined every child that entered the school himself. Such a working pastor Manchester has long wanted: let the Church and the world see how his labours will be accepted and blessed."

The Bishop of Exeter is causing some excitement among the Clergy in his diocese, by a new rule he has laid down, of subjecting every one to a re-examination who may apply to be instituted to a benefice, or licensed to a curacy, no matter how long the party may have been in holy orders.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN.—The *Persia* Indiaman, having on board the Bishop of Cape Town, arrived safely at Madeira on the 30th ult., after a fine passage of ten days from Portsmouth. His Lordship, on New Year's Day, held a Confirmation in the English Church, in the presence of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, when several young persons were admitted to that holy rite of the Church, and, in the evening, the Bishop and Mrs. Gray had the honour to dine with her Majesty. His Lordship, with the clergymen and catechists who accompany him to his diocese, were most kindly entertained and lodged during their stay at Madeira, in the residences of the principal merchants. On the 4th instant they sailed from the island, and will touch at St. Helena, where it is expected the Bishop will again be called on to exercise his sacred functions in administering the rite of Confirmation to the young members of the Church resident on that island.



CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER, IN WHITEHALL CHAPEL.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 30.—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.—Martyrdom of Charles the First.  
 MONDAY, 31.—Hilary Term ends.—Venus rises at 5h. 11m. A.M., at the S.E. by E. point of the horizon.  
 TUESDAY, February 1.—Pheasant and Partridge Shooting ends.—Venus and the Moon are near together.  
 WEDNESDAY, 2.—Purification. Candlemas Day.  
 THURSDAY, 3.—The Sun rises at 7h. 39m., and sets at 4h. 50m.  
 FRIDAY, 4.—The length of the day is 9h. 14m., and the day has increased 1h. 30m. since the shortest day.  
 SATURDAY, 5.—St. Agatha.  
 Jupiter will be in the constellation Gemini throughout February. He is visible during the greater part of the night; rising before the Sun sets, and setting near the N.W. by W. on the 1st., at 6h. 27m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 5h. 27m.; and on the 29th, at 4h. 29m. A.M. He souths at an altitude of about 61° every day. On the 1st, at 10h. 8m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 9h. 9m. P.M.; and on the 29th, at 8h. 11m. P.M. He is moving very slowly westward among the Stars during the month. He is near the Moon on the 15th. No large planet is near him during this month. His relative position with respect to Castor and Pollux is shown in "The Illustrated London Almanack."

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 5.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 30	9 10	9 45	10 25	11 5	11 37	12 35

\* \* During the morning of Wednesday there will be no high tide.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"ἀπορητικός."—We have not the work, nor can we divine the author's meaning.  
 "Jamaica."—We have not room to illustrate the Royal Visit.  
 "Emily."—We regret that we have not room.  
 "M. C." Paris.—Declined.  
 "A Constant Reader," Kew Green; "Non Sciens Legem," and "A. J. B. L. B.," are recommended to apply to solicitors.  
 "Miss Stibbith," St. Ives.—See "Parkes's Chemical Catechism."  
 "Ignoramus."—We cannot assist you in the matter of the uniforms in question.  
 "C. S.," Birmingham.—Declined.  
 "A Correspondent," Malta, is thanked for the Sketch, although it did not reach us in time to be available.  
 "A Constant Reader."—Dr. Newington, of Tunbridge Wells, is the inventor of the Patent Economical Hand Dibble; charge, three guineas.  
 "W. F. W." County Meath, is thanked; but we have not room.  
 "A Play-goer," Derby.—Declined.  
 "G. F. B." Cheltenham.—The Sketch is too slight.  
 "A Subscriber" had better submit to a practitioner in Doctors' Commons his questions as to the entailed funded property.  
 "J. N."—For some account of "Billy Waters," see Pierce Egan's "Life in London."  
 "Omega."—The true beginning of a year must be at the instant of the ending of the preceding year; but, as the length of a year is 365½ days nearly, the civil year is arranged to begin at the end of 365 days, or at midnight of the 365th day of the year; therefore, the adopted beginning of the year really begins six hours too soon in the first year after leap year; twelve hours nearly too soon in the second year; eighteen hours nearly too soon in the third year; and twenty-four hours too soon in the fourth year, which is corrected by the intercalary day in February.  
 "A Subscriber."—The tide at Chepstow rises seventy feet, and that at Cumberland Basin, Bay of Fundy, rises nearly sixty feet. We do not know of the tide rising higher at any place, but it is possible that it does so.  
 "Hirundo."—The time of high water at Nassau, New Providence, follows that at London-bridge by 5h. 23m.  
 "Sarnia."—The planets Iris and Flora, both discovered by Mr. Hind. See the monthly notices of the Royal Astronomical Society.  
 "Quod potius, feci." Kendal.—The planet Jupiter is visible throughout the nights of this month, and we cannot see any reason why he should be called a morning star at the beginning of the month, and an evening one afterwards, unless it arose from the fact of his passing the Meridian after midnight till the 6th, at midnight on the 7th, and before midnight from the 8th; but this is not sufficient to constitute the distinction. (See the "Illustrated London Almanack" for 1848.)  
 "Z. Y." St. Alban's.—The Savings' Bank, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross.  
 "H. J. P." Essex.—Johnson derives Heriot from the Saxon Henegild.  
 "P. H. R." Hounslow.—The Clerks' office in the Government Offices are, mostly, in the appointment of the heads of the respective departments.  
 "R. T. W." North Wales, is recommended to make inquiry among parties engaged in business; to advertise, in such a case, is hazardous.  
 "Thirst."—We cannot inform you.  
 "Ch. de P." Dublin, and "T. P."—Our large View of Paris was intended as a bonus to Subscribers; due notice was given of the conditions upon which it was to be presented; and we do not see how we can, with justice, be expected to interfere in cases where persons have omitted to avail themselves of the conditional presentation. With every Paper we delivered one of the Paris Views.  
 "Adolescentia." Cheltenham.—We do not know of the existence of such a Society.  
 "T. T." Gin.—The form will suffice.  
 "M. G. C." Gracechurch-street, will, perhaps, show us specimens.  
 "X. Y. Z."—The Regalia of Scotland are exhibited in the Crown Room, in the Castle at Edinburgh, every day, from 12 to 3 o'clock. 2.—Like hat in hallow.  
 "A Constant Reader."—Miss Lambert's new work on Crochet, price 2s. 6d.  
 "Emily."—The names of the Princess Royal are Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa.  
 "Beatrice."—On the left hand. 2.—Yes.  
 "An Artist." Liverpool, will find a View of St. George's Hall, in No. 141 of our journal. We intend, however, to illustrate the building further.  
 "Anti W. Light." Abingdon.—We have not lost sight of the subject.  
 "J. O. K." is thanked.  
 "Observer." Dundee.—The communication did not reach us in time.  
 "Amateur."—Apply to a music-seller.  
 "A Subscriber." Shoreditch.—The register will be legal.  
 "O. P. Q."—We quoted the article, expressly pointing out its exaggeration, and exposing its error in describing the working classes as so degenerate. Quoting a writer does not infer agreement with him.  
 "A Constant Reader."—The lines beginning "He who hath bent him o'er the dead," are from the Siege of Corinth.  
 "E. D. S."—See Miss Lambert's Books on Needlework, published by Murray.  
 BRENTWOOD SCHOOL.—We have received, in correction of the statement of the funds of this School, given in our Journal of last week, the following:—The gross amount of the rents, rent-charge, &c., is £1319. This sum, by parochial and other taxes, and the expenses of repairs, insurances, and collection, is reduced to £1041 16s., the real net receipts of the Charity, which comprises both the School and the Almshouse. In regard to the Almshouse allowance, each person has five shillings per week, not three shillings and pence; £1 in clothes at Michaelmas; and 1 cwt. of coals delivered weekly. They have also nurses and medical attendance provided in sickness.

\* \* Several Answers to Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

ERRATUM.—The Picture of "the Channel Fleet in 1790," engraved in our Journal of last week, was painted for Sir Byam Martin, by Mr. J. Walter, of Bristol, and not by "Mr. Walker," as we stated.

## BOOKS, &amp;c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Ball on the Cultivation of Tea.—Amy Ray.—The Fisherman.—Hofland's Angler's Manual. Mantell's Wonders of Geology.  
 Music.—Maid of Pera: Waltzes and Quadrilles.—I wait to hear thy sweet Good Night.—Pretty Little Changes. Vol. II.—Swifter far than Summer's flight.

## THE LARGE VIEW OF PARIS.

FROM the letters of numerous Correspondents, thanking us for the gift of the beautiful Engraving of PARIS, we are glad to learn that the method of forwarding the Paper in the large envelope is adopted by all respectable London News Agents, and has been the means of delivering the large Engraving, free from creases or injury. Should there be any obstacle to sending the Paper in this form, it may be remedied by ordering it direct from the Office, 198, Strand.

NOTICE.—The View of Paris is presented Gratis to all Subscribers, for Three Six, or Twelve Months, commencing with the Number for January 8th, this being the first Number of the current Volume.

THE HISTORY AND ART OF WOOD ENGRAVING,  
IN FOUR PARTS.—BY W. CHATTO.

With many Additional Engravings.

REPRINTED FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,  
WITH CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

In consequence of repeated applications from persons desirous of learning Wood Engraving, as well as others interested in the Art, we have reprinted the article which appeared about four years since in this Journal. It is completed with great care, and printed in the best manner, by Messrs. Robson, Levy, and Franklin.

The Work will appear in Four Monthly Parts, at 2s. 6d. per Part; and the first will be published on the 1st of February, 1848.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE, 198, STRAND,  
January 15, 1848.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1848.

If the dread of "French aggression," so generally encouraged by the "British press," were submitted for definition to that "council of four" who have recently published a little book, where amid much that is merely smart, there are some things smart and true also, one of the replies would probably be that it is "a device to terrify a people into heavier taxation." In mechanics, the power must always be greater than the resistance to be overcome; and as there is nothing an Englishman dislikes so much as parting with his money to that myth—a Government—it follows if more is wanted, or thought to be wanted, that he must be forced, or wheedled, or frightened out of it. Force will not exactly do; coaxing is lost on a needy race that wants all the cash it has got, and would rather get more than give away any; terror only is left, and so we have daily visions of a French corps d'armée advancing on London by the Brighton road, with the companion picture of the Guards walking out of the city by the opposite way, as "the wisest thing they could do." The effect is immense; the very smallest result will be five per cent. more on the Income Tax; and when that is safely voted, we shall hear no more for three years to come of a French invasion.

It is an old weapon furnished up for modern use; the Stuarts never could squeeze their aids and subsidies out of the people, save under the operation of a good national alarm; the Pope and "the Spaniard" were then the bugbears; it was not till a later date the "French King" was worth employing as the scarecrow—the traditions of the times of the Henrys and Edwards had not died out. But this branch of *la haute politique* became better understood towards the end of the last, and the beginning of the present century. Has it ever been calculated how many millions sterling England was frightened out of by the French Revolution? But we were destined to see days of greater terror than those: Napoleon little thought what aid he lent to Pitt's Chancellor of the Exchequer when he gathered an army on the heights of Boulogne, and threatened to invade us in flat-bottomed boats. The "alarm" was, to a great extent, real, but, politically, the Government made the most of it; the people submitted cheerfully to an amount of taxation that no previous Minister had dared contemplate; the French army was sent to be slaughtered on other fields than those of Albion, the alarm passed away, but the taxation did not, and for many a year the Ministry, as it counted its millions, had reason to thank Napoleon for giving the English nation one of the greatest frights it had ever experienced.

The present paroxysm is a faint image of the terror of that time; and evident preparations are making to turn it to a similar account. The letter of the Duke of Wellington, and all the commentaries upon it, all the

Fears of the brave and follies of the wise,

of which we have lately seen so much, have this financial tendency. Indeed it might be established as a maxim of Government in England, when taxation is reaching its limit, produce your "natural enemy," play him dexterously, and when the public is excited to the proper pitch, the Chancellor of the Exchequer can venture to produce a Budget with a new tax in it, "feeling convinced," as he will say in the peroration of his financial statement, "that the patriotic spirit of Englishmen will make them submit cheerfully to the sacrifice." All that we have described here has been done, and will be done again.

It is a curious fact, that while this agitation is going on here, in France there is a similar apprehension that we or some one else will invade them! They have fortified Paris, and are fortifying their sea ports, which last, within living memory, have heard English cannon balls whistling through their streets. Struck by this circumstance, we have tried to ascertain what is the tone of mind among the French with respect to foreign invasion. We find it is eminently practical and self relying, and, strange to say, the best writer on the subject, contemplating a second incursion of the forces of the Holy Alliance, recommends the nation *not to trust too much to the army!* This is the opinion of Paul Louis Courier, himself a soldier who had seen many campaigns, and knew the nature of military operations as well as sixteen years' service can teach it. Arm the people and declare war to the knife, and then see how badly an invading army will come out of the struggle; such is the deduction to be drawn from a passage we are about to quote. It is not quite without confirmation from the military history of the last war. Napoleon found Spain a difficult conquest; he was opposed by ill-organised troops and the peasantry who had never seen a day's drill; there one French army surrendered, and the Emperor's brother was driven to ignominious flight. Prussia had an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, trained in all the discipline of the great Frederick, and supposed to be the most perfect force, the model army, of Europe. Little more than ten days sufficed to Napoleon to shatter it to pieces, seize the capital, and bring all Germany to his feet; afterwards, when the national spirit of Germany was appealed to, and peasants, students, and traders took arms, with little or no discipline at all, the French were driven again across the Rhine. The inference is that, for defence, an army is not always so strong nor a people so weak as it is generally supposed. In fact, all would *not* be lost even if a French army *did* land, provided we adopted the French writer's mode of meeting it; he addressed the combination of the Holy Alliance, which, at one period of the Restoration, took a threatening position towards France. The passage only requires "the Emperor" to be changed into "the Duke," and Sussex and Kent to be substituted for Alsace and Lorraine, after the fashion of La Fleur's love-letter, and we may derive from it a lesson not without encouragement in these days of insane apprehension of well nigh impossible perils: there is classic authority for being "taught by the enemy."—"As they can no longer rely for protection on the genius of the Emperor and the valour of his Invincible Guard, the people will adopt the expedient of defending themselves, a fatal resolution, which, as you well know, confounds all tactics, renders war 'on scientific principles' impossible, and disconcerts the most elaborately calculated plans of attack. If you are prudent, then, remember the advice I am about to give you. As you march through Lorraine and Alsace, keep at a respectful distance from the hedges; come not near the ditches; hold aloof from the woods and vineyards; beware of copses, trees, and shrubs, and look with suspicion at high grass and corn; don't come too near the farms and hamlets; above all, never venture to march through a village—make a circuit round it, and that with precaution. For hedges, ditches, vineyards, copses, bushes, will open a fire on you on every side not exactly by files or platoons perhaps, but a fire well directed, and bearing slaughter along with it. Wherever you turn you will not find a hut or shed but will be a garrison against you. Send us no flags of truce, we'll keep them prisoners; send out no detachments from your main body, we'll cut them to pieces. Bring your provisions with you, corn and cattle, under strong escorts too, as well as your waggons; bread, meat, forage, furnish yourselves with all, for on our soil you shall find nothing as you pass, if ever you pass at all. If you ever sleep on it, it shall be on the earth, for though we cannot remove our houses we know it will be better to rebuild than to rebuild them—it is sooner done and costs less. Do not be surprised if, in this style of fighting, you meet with a few inconveniences; there is really small pleasure in conquering a people

that will not be conquered. In such a gentlemanly profession as that of arms, there is nothing disgraces one so soon as having to contend with the lower classes, the common people! And if you retreat, if you are compelled to return without having made peace or stipulated for indemnity, then, then, I warn you, few of you shall live to tell your children what France is when every man seizes a musket, and fights, without having for leaders either heroes—or gentlemen!"

## THE WEATHER.

THE sky, during the whole of the week, except during the evenings of Sunday and Wednesday, and part of the morning of Monday, has been covered by cloud. The air has passed from the N.E. or N.N.E. The amount of water mixed with the air has been very small, and, consequently, the air has been in a dry state. The temperature has been below the average for the season during the whole week. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, Jan. 20, the sky was covered by cirrostratus throughout the day; some sleet fell during the morning; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature for the day was 30°. Friday, the sky was overcast throughout the day; some snow was falling during the morning; the direction of the wind was N.E., and the average temperature of the day was 31°. Saturday, the sky was overcast all day; a thin misty rain fell in the evening; the direction of the wind was N.N.E., and the average temperature was 31°. Sunday, the sky was overcast till the evening, which was cloudless; the direction of the wind was N.N.E., and the average temperature for the day was 31°. Monday, the sky was partially free from cloud during a part of the morning, and, at times, the sun was shining brightly; the sky during the afternoon and evening was overcast; the direction of the wind was N.N.E.; and the average temperature for the day was 34°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast all day; the direction of the wind was N.E., and blowing strongly; and the average temperature for the day was 31°. Wednesday the sky was overcast till the evening; the wind blew from the E.N.E.; the day was very severe; the temperature of the air during the morning sank to 24° by 11h. A.M., and to 23½° by noon; and at these times the temperature of the dew point was about 12°; the extreme dryness of the air, together with its quick motion, caused the day to be very painful; the average temperature of the air was 24½°. A little sleet fell at about 9h. A.M. The average temperature of the air for the week ending this day was 30½°, being about 5° below that of the season.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings for each day:—

Thursday, Jan. 20,	the highest during the day was 31½ deg., and the lowest was 29½ deg.
Friday, Jan. 21,	32 30
Saturday, Jan. 22,	32 30
Sunday, Jan. 23,	32 29½
Monday, Jan. 24,	36½ 31
Tuesday, Jan. 25,	32½ 29
Wednesday, Jan. 26,	28 23½

It will be seen from these numbers that there has scarcely been any difference of temperature during the day and night, and that, with the exception of Monday, the thermometer reading has been principally below the freezing point of water.

Blackheath, Thursday, Jan. 27th, 1848.

J. G.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Saturday, the Queen and Prince Albert walk in the Castle pleasure-grounds both in the morning and afternoon, weather permitting, and the junior members of the Royal Family take their usual daily airings. The Earl and Countess Cowper and the Earl of Liverpool left the Castle yesterday. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Queen on Saturday at the Castle, and partook of luncheon with her Majesty and her Royal Consort.

On Sunday, her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service during the morning in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also attended the service.

On Monday, Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting in the forenoon. His Royal Highness was attended by Sir Edward Bowater, General Wemyss, General Bowles, and Colonel Bouvier. Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, the Gentleman in Waiting on the King, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer (Belgian Minister), the Earl of Morton, Lord in Waiting to her Majesty; and Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to Prince Albert, arrived at the Castle in the afternoon, on a visit to the Queen. The Royal dinner party included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Lady in Waiting on the Queen of the Belgians, the Gentleman in Waiting on the King of the Belgians, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, and Lord George Lennox, in attendance on the King.

TUESDAY.—La Marquise de Trazegnies and Major de Moerkkerke, were in attendance on their Belgian Majesties yesterday afternoon, on their arrival at the Castle. The Royal dinner party at the Castle this evening included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Lady in Waiting of the Queen of the Belgians, La Marquise de Trazegnies; the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth; Viscount Palmerston, Lord George Lennox, and the Gentleman in Waiting of the King of the Belgians, Major de Moerkkerke.

WEDNESDAY.—Lord John Russell arrived at the Castle to-day, from Richmond-park, accompanied by his Lady. The Viscountess Palmerston also joined the noble Viscount, who is staying at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. Earl Spencer, the Lord Steward, was also among the arrivals to-day. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort had proposed a shooting party in the forest for to-day, but in consequence of the intense cold of the morning the sport was postponed. The King and Queen of the Belgians went in one of the Royal carriages to Frogmore again to-day, to visit her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Their Majesties returned to the Castle within an hour. The Earl of Morton, who went out of waiting on Tuesday (as Lord in Waiting on her Majesty), was succeeded by Lord Byron; Mr. Ormsby Gore at the same time succeeded the Hon. Captain Gordon as Groom in Waiting. Lord George Lennox, in waiting on his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, also left the Castle to-day, for the Cavalry Barracks, in this garrison. The Royal dinner party at the Castle this evening included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, La Marquise de Trazegnies, the Lady in Waiting of the Duchess of Kent, the Baroness de Speth, Earl Spencer, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord and Lady John Russell, Mr. G. E. and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, and Major de Moerkkerke.

## ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians reached London on Monday afternoon by special train of the South-Eastern Railway from Dover. Her Majesty's steamer *Garland*, Commander Smithett, entered Dover harbour shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon. Their Majesties landed under a Royal salute, and with their suite immediately proceeded to the railway station. The troops from the garrison, with the regimental band, were drawn up in order, as usual on such occasions. The Earl of Morton, Lord George Lennox, his Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, Commander Smithett, and other officers, were in the train of their Majesties to the railway. The King and Queen were received at the station by Mr. James Macgregor, Chairman of the Company; Mr. M. L. Pritchard, Deputy-Chairman; the Hon. James Byng, a Director; and Mr. James Walter, Superintendent of the line.

It being their Majesties' wish to reach Windsor Castle at an early hour, the train at once proceeded, and although there had been a fall of snow throughout the line, yet the distance from Dover to London, 88 miles, was run in one hour and fifty minutes. The engine was driven by Mr. W. Fernihough, assistant locomotive superintendent.

On arriving at the Bricklayers' Arms station, their Majesties warmly expressed their satisfaction, the King loudly observing to Mr. Macgregor that it was the quickest journey he had ever accomplished.

The Royal party left the station in three carriages-and-four; four of their Majesties' private carriages afterwards came up from Dover by a second special train.

The Court will remove to Buckingham Palace, for the season, on the 2nd of February.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—From Madeira we learn that Queen Adelaide continues in the enjoyment of excellent health; a decided improvement is perceptible in the condition of her Majesty since her arrival at that salubrious island. The services of the Royal physician, Sir David Davies, who is staying with the Royal household, have not been called into requisition throughout the period which has elapsed since the Dowager Queen left England.

THE ROYAL BOUNTY.—Mrs. Glasscock, widow of Captain Glasscock, R.N., whose death was hastened by his devotion to the public service, and the harassing duties in which he was engaged, has received £100 from the last distribution of the Royal Bounty. The Misses Wade, sisters of Lieutenant Charles Francis Wade, R.N., of her Majesty's ship *Dido*, who was killed in action with the pirates of Borneo, August, 14, 1844, have also been presented with £100 by her Majesty's orders, from the same fund. Those who have read the graphic description of the adventures in the Indian Archipelago against the pirates in those regions, as given in the narrative of the Hon. Henry Keppel, the commander of the *Dido*, will perhaps call to mind the melancholy circumstances of Lieutenant Wade's death. He fell at Captain Keppel's feet, mortally wounded by two shots from the pirates of whom they were in pursuit, at the time being in advance of the men composing the detachment. It was an affecting incident in the funeral of poor Wade, that his companions feared to trust his body for internment on the land. His remains were, consequently, lowered into the river, and the burial service was read by his friend and commander from his own prayer-book, which he had brought with him, as he said, "for fear of accidents."

MR. SPENCER ST. JOHN is appointed Secretary to Governor Brooke, and ordered a passage in the *Meander*.

MORNING MAILS.—The following places have just been added to the list of towns to which morning mails run:—Abergavenny, Bewdley, Bourne, Bromsgrove, Christchurch, Crewe, Deal, Dorchester, Droitwich, Dudley, Halstead, Hatfield, Hexham, Higham Ferrers, Ingatstone, Kidderminster, Lincoln, Ludlow, Lyndhurst, Lymington, Lowestoft, Malvern, Maryport, Newark, Ongar, Poole, Ringwood, Ripley, Sandwich, Stourbridge, Sudbury, Thame, Tipton, Tedbury, Waltham-cross, Wantage, Wrexham, Weymouth, Wigton, Wimbourne, Welwyn, and Worcester. The morning mail to Clitheroe is now discontinued.



POSTSCRIPT.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE QUEEN ON THE PROSECUTION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY V. SIR WILLIAM YOUNG AND CHARITIE.—SALE OF A CADETSHIP.

The Attorney-General, on Friday (yesterday), moved for the judgment of the Court upon Captain Charitie in this case, the facts of which were given in our report of the trial a few weeks ago, the continued indisposition of Sir William Young precluding the possibility of calling him up at present.

Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., on the part of Sir W. Young, applied for a new trial in this case.

Mr. Crowder appeared on behalf of Captain Charitie for the same purpose.

At the close of the argument of the learned Gentlemen, Lord Denman said that the Court was disposed to think that the objection was entitled to consideration. It is very doubtful whether there appeared to be any ground that there was a purchase of the will or consent to procure the nomination. The Court thought there ought to be a rule on all the objections to the indictment, and also on the ground of misdirection, but not on the verdict being inconsistent.

A FREE TRADE DEMONSTRATION took place on Thursday evening in Manchester. The seats in the body of the Free Trade Hall were, as early as Tuesday last, all taken, and the demand for tickets continued brisk. Special trains were provided for visitors from Ashton, Staleybridge, Stockport, and Bolton. The provision of eatables for the evening consisted of 6000 oranges, 15 barrels of apples, 6 cwt. figs, 6 cwt. raisins, 6 cwt. fancy biscuits, 6 cwt. grapes, and 250 dishes of sandwiches. The wines consisted of port, sherry, and champagne. Many of the principal guests breakfasted on Friday (yesterday) morning with Mr. Henry, M.P., and in the evening dined with Mr. James Heywood, M.P.

ANCIENT REMAINS FOUND.—Some very interesting Roman remains were on Wednesday discovered in excavating for the foundation of the new Coal Exchange. They consist of a large floor of tessellated pavement, and the remains of a Hypocaust, the bottom floor of which is astonishingly perfect. The warm air chamber is 20 inches high, and consisting of a series of pillars or columns composed of 14 tiles, 8½ inches square, 1½ inch thick, and 1 foot 5 inches apart, paved and covered with large tiles of 1 foot 11 by 12 inches and 2 inches thick. These remains, which occupy a considerable area, are about 13 feet below the pavement of Thames-street.

THE FROST.—THE PARKS, &c.—The intense frost which has continued for the last five or six days, has made the ice sufficiently strong to enable those attached to the invigorating exercise of skating to practice their favourite amusement in the Parks, where great crowds are assembled either as participants or spectators. The River also presents a more wintry appearance than it has hitherto done this season. The whole shore is lined with a thick coating of ice, covered with snow, and the whole face of the water is covered with pieces of ice floating down with the stream. In consequence of the heavy fall of snow on Friday (yesterday) morning, and the continued frost, the streets have become very slippery; and pedestrians and vehicles find it difficult to proceed along crowded thoroughfares, and several foot passengers and horses have measured their length on the ground. The day was, however, open, healthy, and sunny.

DETENTION OF TRAINS.—On Friday (yesterday) morning, in consequence of the continuance of the severe frost, the metals on the several lines of railway were rendered so glassy that it was considered necessary for the public safety to decrease the speed of all trains. The up mails, particularly on the northern and western lines, were behind their usual time of arrival nearly an hour. The guards on the North-Western and Midland Counties Railway report that in several cuttings the snow-drifts near the entrances are three to four feet deep. Additional men have been employed to keep the points in working order at the various station yards.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

SWITZERLAND.

A note from Austria, conceived in the same sense as that of the French Cabinet, was communicated on the 22nd to the Swiss Diet. It was decided that these two notes should be referred to the examination of a Committee, which is to report its opinion of them. Several deputies expressed themselves on this occasion with a certain warmth on the pretension of the two Cabinets to intervene in the affairs of Switzerland, and seized the occasion to protest against the assertions made in the tribune of the Chamber of Peers by Count de Montalembert. The Assembly, with the exception of Neuchâtel, voted unanimously the address to the army. This address, said the deputy of Friburg, will serve to refute the calumnious statements made in foreign countries. The assembly was also to have occupied itself with the proposition of Berne, relative to the amnesty; but the report not being ready, the affair was postponed to the next day.

DENMARK.

An official confirmation of the death of the King was received on Friday (yesterday) at the Danish Embassy in London.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, Jan. 22.—Doctor Macbride, Principal of Magdalen Hall, has appointed the Rev. Richard Mitchell, B.D., Fellow of Lincoln College and Prælector of Logic, to be Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall, in the room of the Rev. W. Jacobson, who has been appointed by the Queen Regius Professor of Divinity, to which is annexed a canonry of Christ Church, and the rectory of Ewelme, in this county. The following Colleges and Halls meet for the present Term on Saturday next, the 29th instant:—University, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Lincoln, Wadham, Brasenose, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John's, Jesus, Pembroke, Worcester, New Inn, and St. Alban; on the 28th, St. Mary Hall and Balliol College; Feb. 3, New College; Feb. 4, Corpus Christi; Feb. 5, Magdalen College and Magdalen Hall. St. Edmund Hall meet on the 20th inst., and Queen's College this day.

MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—A lady has lately forwarded to the Very Reverend the Dean of Manchester the sum of £50, for the erection in the cathedral of any article of furniture or ornament which might be thought advisable or necessary. The Dean, after consultation with the churchwardens, has decided upon appropriating the money to the erection of a font, instead of the non-descript marble thing at present used for that purpose.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A MEETING of the depositors in the Liverpool Banking Company was held on Wednesday at Liverpool, for the purpose of determining on the best course to be adopted in order to obtain payment of their demands. It was stated at the meeting that repeated applications had been made at the Bank for a settlement, but that nothing satisfactory was elicited until the present meeting had been advertised, when the Manager intimated that the Bank would pay its deposits by promissory notes, one-third on the 1st of April, one-third on the 1st of August, and one-third on the 1st of December, 1848; and the interest due on the deposits on the 1st of February, 1849. To these terms the majority of the creditors appeared willing to accede, but ultimately it was determined that a committee should be appointed to wait upon the Directors of the Bank and learn whether better terms could not be obtained from them.

MURDER NEAR BRISTOL.—On Friday (last week), an inquest was held at the Carpenter's Arms, Dundry, about four miles from Bristol, before Mr. R. Uphill, Coroner, touching the murder of a respectable yeoman named Walsingham Hazell. The deceased, an old man, sixty-four years of age, was a large farmer, living at Dundry. A maiden sister lived with him, as did also two nephews, young men, named James and Benjamin Hazell. On Monday afternoon (last week), between three and four o'clock, he was seen by several of his labourers, who were at work in a barn, talking with his nephews. After that hour nothing was seen of him; and as he did not reach home in the evening, the greatest alarm was occasioned to his sister, as he was a man of remarkably steady habits. A search was instituted, but without effect; and among other places searched was a stable, the key of which James Hazell at first refused to give up, saying that he could not be there; and in this he was joined by his brother Benjamin, who also said that the stable should not be opened. A short time afterwards, however, the stable was opened, but the search there proved of no avail. On Thursday, in consequence of an alleged dream on the subject by two men, an old well in the vicinity was searched, and in it was found the dead body of deceased. There were marks over the eye of a tremendous blow, and also upon the back of the head were several marks of heavy blows. In the pockets of the deceased were tenpence in silver, and a few articles of trifling value. The body was then removed to the house. A man named John Hall assisted to remove the body into the house, and he then went to a dunghill near the stable, turned it over with a fork, and found an ash stick two and a half inches thick, and about two feet long; on this stick were marks of blood, and there were also some grey hairs attached to it. Hall also found an umbrella, which the deceased had with him at the time he was missed, on a wall adjoining the stable. The two nephews were taken into custody upon suspicion of committing the murder, and were attended by Mr. Harmar, solicitor, Bristol. Hall was severely cross-examined by Mr. Harmar, and he gave most evasive answers. At first he said he was at a public house from twelve to eight o'clock on Monday, and afterwards admitted that he was absent from the house for some time. He also was, after the inquiry, taken into custody upon a charge of being an accessory. The inquest was adjourned.

PLOUGH-DAY FAIR.—This fair took place last week, when a great many inferior horses were in the market, and sold well; good horses being very scarce went off remarkably high. On Friday there was a large supply of store cattle, and a good attendance of buyers. Prices were high, but so various, in consequence of the variety of the stock, that it is impossible to give the average.—*Nottingham Journal*.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.—The *Prussian Universal Gazette* contains the following, under date St. Petersburg, Jan. 11:—"According to the last accounts received from Moscow, one hundred and fifty-nine cholera cases occurred in that city from the 19th to the 26th of December, eighty-four of which terminated fatally. During the preceding three weeks the epidemic preserved the same degree of intensity; but, during several days, the number of cases had been somewhat more considerable. In the districts of the Government of Moscow the scourge was of a mild character. In the Government of Tver it continued circumscribed within the limits of the district of Torschok; but in the Governments of Kasan and Orenburgh it raged with more violence. In those of Minsk and Podolia it was extending slowly. The town of Bobruisk had severely suffered. On the 14th of December the cholera manifested itself at Witepsk."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MURDER AT LEEDS BARRACKS.

On Saturday last an inquest was held on the body of Margaret Garrard, a soldier's wife, who was shot by a private in the 57th Regiment, now lying at the Leeds Barracks, on Thursday night, last week.

The prisoner, Michael Stokes, twenty years of age, is a slender young man, and somewhat boyish in appearance. The expression of his countenance was rather serious than otherwise, and he seemed to pay great attention to the proceedings.

Surgical evidence of the nature and effects of the wound having been given,

William Keenan, sergeant in the 57th Regiment of Foot, stated: The prisoner Stokes has been in the regiment about two years. I was in the room at the barracks when this happened. I went in a little after five o'clock. The deceased, her husband, and Stokes were there. I remained in the room from the time I have stated till this happened. During the whole time I did not hear any conversation pass between the prisoner and Mrs. Garrard, or between him and deceased's husband. The prisoner was in the room all the time. He was lying a part of the time on a form near the fireplace. He had his eyes shut, but he was not asleep, as I saw him open one of his eyes and look at me. I do not think he was asleep during the time. About a quarter before seven o'clock I saw him go into the armoury in the same room, and soon after that I saw the musket in his hands. He appeared in the act of cleaning it. I afterwards saw him lift the musket towards his shoulder. I was about two yards from him. I heard him cock the musket, and immediately he raised it, pointed the muzzle towards the deceased, and fired it off. It was done very quickly, but I am sure it was done deliberately, and that it was not an accident. The muzzle was pointed at the centre of the deceased's body. Instantly after the prisoner had fired he threw the musket at my feet, and said, "There, now, that will do; I am satisfied." He then took his jacket off and did not speak again. I immediately made a prisoner of him, and he seemed to be willing that I should take him into custody. The deceased was about four yards from the prisoner when he fired. I cannot say whether she was standing with her face towards him, but, after the shot had been fired, and when I observed her staggering, her face was turned towards him. I have known all of them since we came to Leeds. I have had charge of the room which they stopped in since we came. I am not aware of any quarrel having taken place between the deceased and the prisoner; they always appeared to be on good terms. The prisoner was never in the habit of talking much to the rest. He has made no statement to me since this happened. Search was made for the ball, but nothing was found except two small flattened pieces of lead, about the size of a sixpence, and we threw them away. I searched for the ball, and found the particles of lead on the fire-grate. The pieces were thrown into the fire. The soldiers clean their pieces when they like; there is no particular time for their doing so. The deceased was respected by all the men, so far as I know, for being a prudent, correct, industrious little woman.

This testimony was corroborated by that of other witnesses.

Thomas Jones, private in the 57th Regiment, stated: I was sentry over the guard-room door when the prisoner was brought in on Thursday night. About eleven o'clock I asked the prisoner if he was sorry for what he had done? He said "No, he was not." I asked him if he intended to shoot Mrs. Garrard, and he said "Yes." He said he had intended to do it two months before. I asked him if there had been any quarrelling between him and Mrs. Garrard? He said he knew well enough what had taken place, but that he would divulge it to no one except the priest. The prisoner is a Roman Catholic. I asked him if he had any spite against the sergeant—did he intend to shoot him instead of Mrs. Garrard? He said, "No, he liked him as well as his own brother, and that he intended to shoot Mrs. Garrard." I asked him if he had any spite against any one else in the barracks, and he said there was one man on furlough, whom he would have shot had he been in the barracks. About half-past eight o'clock I told him that Mrs. Garrard was dead. He said he was very happy, he could rest then, which he had not done for three nights previously. He said he was very well satisfied that Mrs. Garrard was dead, that if she had not died he could not have died happy. I asked him when he loaded his musket? He said that the first opportunity he had to shoot the deceased was at seven o'clock. I asked him what he did it for, and he said he had some reason which he would divulge to nobody but the priest.

The Coroner, after cautioning the prisoner, asked him if he had anything to say? The Prisoner: No, Sir; I have nothing to say.

The Coroner then summed up, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the prisoner, who was committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

FIRE IN BURLINGTON ARCADE.

On Saturday morning last (22d), shortly before five o'clock, the inhabitants of Burlington Arcade were suddenly aroused by the outbreak of a fire of a serious character in the centre of that fashionable place of business, a short notice of which appeared in our Postscript last week. The flames began in the house numbered 14, in the tenure of Mr. Russell, a walking-stick dealer; and had it not been for the opportune discovery, it is quite probable that, independently of the large amount of property that has been destroyed, several lives would have been sacrificed.

With all possible expedition the engines of the parish and County Office attended. The fire, by that time, however, had assumed such an alarming aspect, that the whole arcade appeared doomed to destruction. A strong body of police kept the crowd from filling the entrances to the blazing property, and numerous engines of the London Brigade and West of England Office were remarkably quick in reaching the scene of conflagration.

About 15 minutes after the first discovery was made, the roof of Mr. Russell's premises fell in, and then the flames shot up higher than they had previously done. The firemen, nothing daunted, continued at their posts, and some, mounting the roof of the Arcade, were enabled to prevent the flames from extending further from the outside, whilst others kept pouring torrents of water into the lower parts of the burning property. This had the desired effect, for although the flames were not extinguished, it became manifest that no further destruction of buildings would ensue. The engines having been worked with full vigour until 8 o'clock, the fire was at length wholly extinguished. That having been accomplished, an inspection was made with a view of tracing out all origin of the disastrous event, but without success. The only conclusion at all probable that could be drawn was, that an escape of gas had done the mischief.

The damage done was considerable, as the injured shops were expensively fitted up; many of them contained most valuable stock in trade, and were glazed with large sheets of plate glass.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM VIOLENCE.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Lisson-grove, on the body of James Grove, hay salesman, aged 39, residing at No. 20, Nightingale-street. A few days ago, deceased went to a public-house, where he had a scuffle with a man named Edward Staunton, a ganger on the works now in progress at Lambeth for the London Bridge Extension of the South Western Railway. Both fell in the struggle, and the deceased, who was undermost, complained immediately of severe pain. He was taken home, and after lingering six days in great agony, he died of peritonitis, the result of a rupture of the bladder. The evidence went to show that, in the quarrel, the deceased was the assailant; and the surgical evidence not being expel as to the fall being the cause of death, the Jury returned a verdict of "Died from rupture."

SINGULAR DEATH IN A PRISON.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Bedford held an inquest in the Tophill-fields prison, on the body of Mrs. Hannah Thomas, aged 45, a lady respectably connected, who was committed from Bow-street, on Friday last week, for giving a servant a false character. Ann Stone, a sub-warder, said, in answer to questions by the Jury, that the cells were not heated with pipes, but the prisoner had two blankets and a rug. On Sunday she made no complaint. At half-past seven the next (Monday) morning, witness found her lying on the floor with her bed and bed-clothes. She spoke to her, but she could not or would not get up. She called Mrs. Anderson, another warder, and she was raised up, but was apparently unable to stand; they, however, put her day clothes on. The Coroner: Was no medical assistance sent for? Witness replied in the negative, and that she went to breakfast, and on her return at a quarter past eight the deceased was sitting in the corner where they had left her, talking to herself. The Coroner: Did it not occur to you to send for the surgeon?—Witness replied that it did not, for she thought she was "shamming." At twenty minutes past eight, on going to deceased, she appeared dead, but by order of the matron she was put into a warm bath; and the doctor, having been apprised of her illness, almost immediately attended, but when taken out of the bath she was quite dead. Mr. John Davies, the surgeon of the prison, stated that he saw the deceased on Saturday, not on account of any illness she complained of suffering, but that she wished him to intercede with the magistrate to revoke her sentence. She spoke of the disgrace of being there, and cried very much. He saw her the next day, but she made no complaint. Mr. Davies then stated that he had opened the body, and found about a pint of venous blood in the cavity of the chest, which had come from the lungs, and fully accounted for death. After a lengthened investigation, in which the propriety of visiting the cells in the night was suggested by the Coroner, and the governor of the prison having stated that the wardens had no right to give an opinion as to whether the prisoners shammed ill or not, the Jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from natural causes.

FIRE IN THE POULTRY.—On Thursday afternoon a fire broke out in the upper part of the house of Messrs. Prettyman and Rixon, stationers, 29, Poultry. Several engines were soon on the spot, and the fire was subdued in about half an hour.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—On Monday evening the anniversary meeting of the Great Queen-street (Lincoln's Inn-fields) Branch of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, was held at the Wesleyan Chapel, Great Queen-street, to receive the report of the past year. There were present the Rev. Dr. Beaumont, who presided, the Rev. W. Lomas, the Rev. W. Illingworth, &c. The Secretary read the report, which stated that "without some special effort, the income of the Society would fall far short of the preceding year;" the consequence of which would be, the necessity of giving up some of their missionary stations. In Ireland there had been a decrease in the body of about 600; while in France, Switzerland, and Gibraltar, they had made no advance, except that at the last place there was an increase of their attending the schools. In America, New South Wales, Australia Felix, Van Diemen's Land, and South and West Africa, their prospects were flourishing, while it was intended to have a missionary establishment in China. They had in various parts of the world, 294 missionary stations, 2197 chapels and places of worship, 417 missionaries and supernumeraries, 771 interpreters and school teachers, and 7674 ditto unpaid, 800,000 scholars, &c., &c. The income of their Branch Society was £329 19s. 8d., being a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of £64 12s. The report was received and adopted.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Government are gradually getting a large naval force into commission Orders arrived at Portsmouth, on Wednesday, for her Majesty's ship *Powerful*, 84, to be brought forward for sea service, and Captain the Hon. Richard Saunders Dundas, C.B., is to command her. She is to have a crew, at present, of only 380 officers and men. She will, in the first instance, be fitted for the conveyance of troops, like the *Bellerophon*, and go to sea without her lower-deck guns, and, after being out eight or nine months, return to the port, to be completed as a ship of the line in officers, men, and guns. Her Majesty's ships *Vanguard*, *Rodney*, *Superb*, and *Canopus*, have been in commission nearly three years, but are not expected to be relieved for some months.

THE HOUSEHOLD TROOPS.—The half-yearly change of quarters of the brigade of Foot Guards will take place on the 1st of March, agreeably to the following brigade orders:—Grenadiers: 1st Battalion, from Windsor to the Wellington Barracks; 2nd, from St. George's Barracks to Chichester; and the 3rd, from Portman-street to out-quarters, viz., three companies (head-quarters) to St. John's-wood Barracks, one company to Kensington, one to the Magazine, one to Buckingham Palace, and one to St. George's Barracks.—Coldstream Guards: 1st Battalion, from Chichester to the Tower of London; 2nd ditto, from Wellington Barracks to Windsor.—Scots Fusilier Guards: 1st Battalion, from the Tower of London to St. George's Barracks; 2nd ditto, from St. John's-wood, and out-quarters, to Portman-street.

The Indian papers announce the decease at Madras of Lieutenant-General Doveton, G.C.B., the oldest officer of the Madras army, after a career of 64 years in India, during which period this veteran soldier had participated in all the enterprises in which the army of that presidency had been engaged. The remains of General Doveton were followed to the grave by an immense concourse of the lower orders, to whom he was endeared by his extraordinary charities for many years, and numerous manifestations of sorrow were evinced in public by the natives.

Her Majesty's ship *Britannia*, 120, has been brought into the basin at Portsmouth to be fitted for service—it is expected she will be the next flag-ship for the Mediterranean. The *Stromboli* is still at Spithead, waiting orders.

Her Majesty's ship *Resistance* arrived at the Mauritius on the 2nd of November, with Lieutenant-Colonel Patten, 12th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, Major Spence, four Captains, six First-Lieutenants, four Second Lieutenants, one Paymaster, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Surgeon, two Assistant-Surgeons, one Officer's lady and three children, 600 men, 39 women, and 40 children, 1st battalion of the 5th Fusiliers. She was placed in quarantine, the small-pox having broken out among the men, and three cases still existing. The London mail of the 24th of August reached Mauritius on the 3rd of November. The *Malabar*, with detachments for the Madras and Bombay establishments, arrived at Cannanore on the 6th of December, and sailed next day for Bombay. The 14th Dragoons march to Ferozepore on the 1st of February. Arrangements are being made to build infantry barracks in the Nellore Hills for the use of the troops.

SALVAGE.—Notice is given also in Tuesday night's *Gazette* to the officers and company of H.M.'s sloop *Wolf*, Com. Gordon, that on the 10th day of February next they will be paid their proportions of salvage money for the English barque *Gardner*; and the shares will be recalled every Wednesday and Thursday for three months:—Commander, £148 5s. 8d.; 1st class, £46 5s. 4½d.; 2d class, £27 15s. 2½d.; 3d class, £13 7s. 7½d.; 4th class, £9 5s. 0½d.; 5th class, £4 12s. 6½d.; 6th class, £3 1s. 8d.; 7th class, £1 10s. 10d.

PRIZE MONEY.—Tuesday night's *Gazette* gives notice to the officers and company of H.M.'s sloop *Sappho*, Com. Gambier, that they will be paid, on the 9th of February next, their respective proportions of proceeds of hull and tonnage bounties for the Brazilian slave brig *Triumphant*, seized on the 9th of December 1845; and that the list will be recalled, at the same place, on Wednesdays and Thursdays only, for the three following months:—Flag, £62 16s 10d; commander, £117 16s. 7d.; 1st class, £39 9s. 2d.; 2d class, £23 13s. 6d.; 3d class, £11 16s. 9d.; 4th class, £7 17s. 10d.; 5th class, £3 18s. 11d.; 6th class, £2 12s. 7½d.; 7th class, £1 6s. 3½d.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Letters from her Majesty's brig *Hound* have been received up to the 13th of November. She was then lying in St. Helena Roads, having carried thither her fifth prize, a half-deck schooner of eight tons, with 60 slaves on board, which she had captured after a long chase. They were so closely packed, and in such a wretched condition, that, notwithstanding all the care and attention bestowed on them by the officers and crew of the *Hound*, ten of them died before they got to St. Helena. The vessel was burnt after their removal. At the time the *Hound* arrived there were upwards of 100 prize vessels which had been captured by her Majesty's cruisers, waiting condemnation or re-equipping after having been sold. The greater portion of the slaves are built in America, and sold to the Brazilians, and are described to be as swift and well-fitted as yachts, so that scarcely any of the sailing men-of-war on the coast can overtake them. After condemnation they are generally purchased by agents from the Brazilian merchants, and get into the slave trade again. All the men-of-war that had been to St. Helena were perfectly healthy. The *Adon* is ordered to England.

WRECK OF H. M. BRIG "SNAKE."—The Overland Mail brings us the following particulars of the loss of this vessel. The *Voltigeur*, cruising on the eastern coast of Africa, arrived at Mozambique on the 7th September last, and found the *Snake* ashore on a reef near Mocambo, ten miles south of the island of Mozambique. It learned from the crew that she was encamped on the shore, that the *Snake* had been wrecked on the 29th of August. The French captain hastened to offer to Mr. Brown, the commander of the *Snake*, his assistance in saving the *matériel* of his ship, and a passage for his men. Only the latter offer was accepted. By the 14th September they had succeeded in taking from the vessel almost all she contained, except the two large guns. A Portuguese ship, the *Progresso*, was chartered to convey to the Cape of Good Hope all the things saved, and part of the officers and crew, consisting of the sick. The proximity of the Portuguese settlement was very favourable to the security of the shipwrecked, who would otherwise have inevitably been harassed and plundered by the barbarous hordes inhabiting that coast. As the bad season was coming on, it was necessary to quit those latitudes. The *Voltigeur*, which, since the 7th Sept., had made an excursion to Pomba Bay, having returned, took on board 76 men, among whom were Capt. Brown and six officers, some casks of water, which had become necessary from this increase of men, and set sail for Mauritius on Oct. 5. The *Progresso* was to leave Mozambique four days later. The Commander of the *Snake* and his officers having arrived safe and sound at Mauritius, would not allow the brave sailors of the *Voltigeur* to return to Bourbon, where they are expected, before having received a striking mark of their gratitude and esteem. They gave them, the next day, a splendid dinner at the Hotel d'Europe, at which, in warm-hearted toasts, they took pleasure in expressing to the French seamen the noblest and most affectionate feelings. Frank and cordial replies on the part of the officers of the *Voltigeur* to their comrades of the *Snake* gave to this brotherly festival a touching character of heartiness and deep sympathy. On Monday morning the *Voltigeur* continued her voyage to Bourbon, taking with her the agreeable recollection of her new friends, and regret at being so soon separated from them.

WINTER.

DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY.

In the characteristic Illustration upon the next page, the Artist has depicted WINTER, surrounded by his terrific attributes of frost, and snow, and storm.

In the centre of the composition, "Winter, the King," with his bare-bough sceptre, is seated in a car, to which are harnessed a band of hungry wolves, driven by an impersonation of "The Spirit of the Storm."

The accessories of the scene are picturesque and appropriate. On one side we see the snow-capped mountain, and, opposite, the pines, the characteristic vegetation of "the icy north." In the right-hand corner, and up the mountain-side, are

"Subdued by hunger, the poor feathery tribes."

The winter birds perched upon the bare boughs in the spandrels of the picture, complete this scene of wintry terrors.

The Illustration recalls Thomson's poetic picture of the Brumal Carnival:—

Yet more outrageous is the season still,  
A deeper horror, in Siberian wilds;  
Where Winter keeps his unrelenting  
court,  
And in his airy hall the loud misrule  
Of driving tempest is for ever heard.  
There thro' the ragged woods absorb'd  
in snow,  
Sole tenant of these shades, the shaggy  
bear,  
With dangling ice all horrid, stalks  
forlorn;  
Slow-pac'd and sourer as the storms  
increase,  
He makes his bed beneath the drifted  
snow;  
And, scorning the complainings of dis-  
tress,  
Hardens his heart against assailing  
want.  
While tempted vigorous o'er the mar-  
ble waste,  
On sleds reclin'd, the furred Russian sits;  
And, by his rein-deer drawn, behind  
him throws  
A shining kingdom in a winter's day.  
Or from the cloudy Alps, and Appe-  
nine,  
Capt with grey mists, and everlasting  
snows;  
Where nature in stupendous ruin lies,  
And from the leaning rock, on either  
side,  
Gush out those streams that classic  
song renowns;  
Cruel as death, and hungry as the grave;

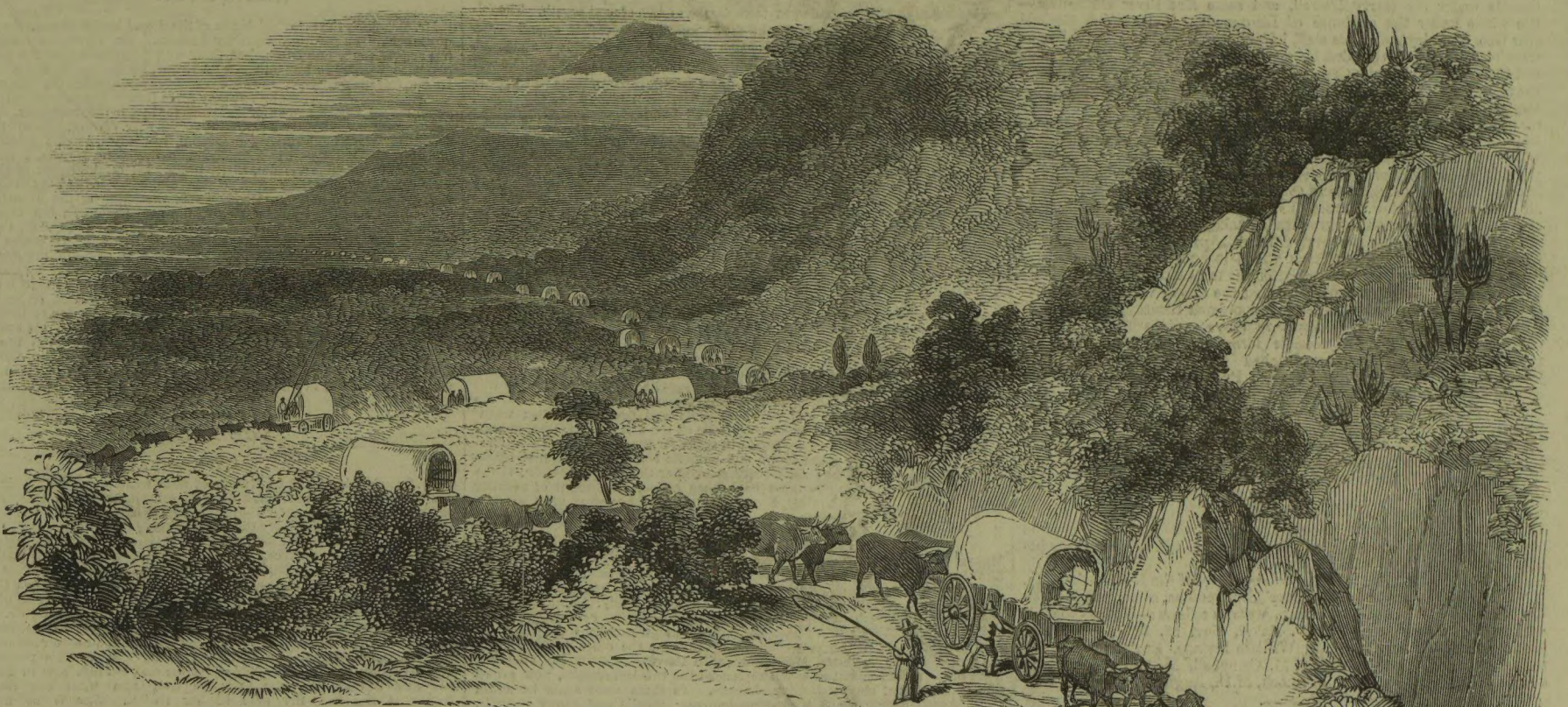
Burning for blood, bony, and gaunt  
and grim!  
Assembling wolves in torrent troops  
descend;  
And, pouring o'er the country, bear  
along,  
Keen as the north-wind sweeps the  
glossy snow.  
All is their prize. They fasten on the  
steed,  
Press him to earth, and pierce his  
mighty heart.  
Nor can the bull his awful front defend,  
Or shake the murdering savages away.  
Rapiacious, at the mother's throat they  
fly,  
And tear the screaming infant from  
her breast.  
The godlike face of man avails him  
nought.  
Even beauty! force divine! at whose  
bright glance  
The generous lion stands in soften'd  
gaze,  
Here bleeds a hapless, undistinguish'd  
prey.  
But if, appri'd of the severe attack,  
The country be shut up, lur'd by the  
scent,  
On church-yards drear (inhuman to  
relate!)  
The disappointed prowlers fall, and dig  
The shrouded body from the tomb;  
o'er which,  
Mix'd with foul shawles, and frighted  
ghosts, they howl!





WINTER.—DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY.





#### MASSACRE OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN KAFFIRLAND.

The *Graham's Town Journal*, of the 20th of November, contains the following details of the murder of five British Officers, under circumstances of the most savage atrocity:—

“Wednesday, Nov. 17.

“Information has reached us from Kaffirland of the death, by the Kaffirs, of five British officers:—namely, Captain W. L. Y. Baker, Lieutenant Faunt, and Ensign Burnop, of the 73rd Regiment; Dr. N. S. Campbell, Surgeon of the corps; and Assistant-Surgeon Loch, of the 7th Dragoon Guards.

“From the various accounts which have come in of this distressing affair, we gather, in a connected form, the following details:—

“It seems that the head-quarters camp is on the Komga, about ten miles west of the Kye, Colonel Somerset, with a strong force, being in advance, and in position on the heights commanding the Kye drift, at the usual waggon road. At the distance of about seven miles from the General's camp there is a conspicuous rock or mountain. The beauties of the country being much spoken of, the ill-fated officers resolved to gratify their curiosity by visiting the spot. On Saturday they started, taking no escort or attendants of any kind, each carrying a double-barrelled gun, more as a precaution than from any apprehension of actual attack. The party on starting were six in number, but, being overtaken by a shower of rain, Lieutenant Littlehales, 73rd Regiment, labouring under a severe cold, resolved, after riding about five miles, to return. It seems that the only approach to the mountain is along a narrow ridge, terminated by a deep and narrow glen, and thence through a valley encumbered with rocks and bush; and it would appear, as far as the traces can be seen, that these officers were permitted to gain the summit of the mountain without molestation. At the same time it is pretty evident that all their movements must have been watched.

“No apprehension was felt until Saturday evening, when, not making their appearance, Lieutenant Littlehales became uneasy. At length, about eight o'clock, a party, consisting of Captain Berkeley, Military Secretary, Captains Seymour and Somerset, the General's Aide-de-camp, and Captain Bissett, Cape Mounted Rifles, with ten of that corps,

started off in quest of the missing party. Traversing the ridge we have described they shortly reached the brow of the declivity leading to the narrow glen before mentioned, but into which, at that hour of the night, and with so small a force, it was not deemed prudent to descend. After pausing, therefore, for a short time, several rounds were fired as signals; but, hearing no response, the party returned to camp, and, on making report, a strong party was ordered to start soon after midnight, to renew the search. This force consisted of four companies of the 73rd Regiment, accompanied by Lieutenant Littlehales, to point out the route which he, in company with the others, had pursued on their way out. Shortly after daylight the objects of their search were discovered, dead stripped, and savagely mutilated. From appearances it is conjectured that the unfortunate deceased must have been attacked in passing the valley, but that, on endeavouring to escape, their retreat through the narrow pass at the glen had been completely cut off, and they became easy victims to overwhelming numbers. The spectacle presented was frightful. A letter before us states:—“Mr. Burnop had three balls in his head; Captain Baker was stabbed and mutilated in several places. Poor Dr. Campbell must have suffered greatly, the flesh being actually pared from his body. The naked body of Lieutenant Faunt had been apparently flogged with chains. Their eyes had been scooped out, their teeth extracted, and the head of Assistant-Surgeon Loch had been severed from the body and carried away. The latter, it is supposed, was dragged to some little distance from his companions to a smooth flat stone, and there beheaded. All were stripped, and their remains left on the spots where they fell. The dead bodies of two Kaffirs lay at no great distance, killed, as is assumed, by these officers at the first moment of attack. The poor fellows were buried on Sunday, in one grave; and there was not a dry eye present, from the General downwards.”

“On Sunday morning, Colonel Somerset rode over to the General's camp, where he was in time to witness the return of the detachment with the remains of these unfortunate officers—and it was at once determined to scour the country round the scene of this awful tragedy. Orders were immediately despatched to Colonel Somerset's camp for detachments, consisting of 130 Cape Mounted Riflemen under Captain Hare, 300 of Captain Hogg's Levy, and 100 Boers, to move towards the scene of the massacre—an order which was so promptly obeyed that the whole force reached a point a few miles from the General's camp the same night.





Here they were joined by 200 of the 73rd, a troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards under Sir Harry Darrell, and some Kat River Hottentots—the whole under the guidance of Lieutenant Bissett. The General (Sir Geo. Berkeley), with his staff, joined just before daylight. This force was shortly afterwards divided, 100 men of the 73rd, under Major Pinckney, and 100 Provisionals under Capt. Hogg, moving across the right shoulder of the mountain, while 100 men of the 73rd, under Captain Brown, with 150 of Hogg's Levy, and 100 Kat River L-vy, ascended its left shoulder. In the meantime, Colonel Somerset, with the Boers, worked to the extreme right, endeavouring to effect the passage of the river below the bend, but which was found to be impracticable, and he then returned to the top of the ride, while the General ascended the face of the mountain, taking up his position on the summit so as to command a fine and distinct view of all the operations below. From this elevation many hundreds of cattle and Kafirs were seen—the latter having taken up a most favourable position in a large bend of the river, forming a peninsula, only accessible by a narrow rocky ridge, to reach which it was necessary to clamber down some shelving rocks, so precipitous as to be quite impracticable for horsemen. At this point it was seen that the enemy was determined to make a stand; on which the General ordered Lieutenant McDonald, with a party of the Cape Corps, to move rapidly down the face of the mountain, and if possible force the position. This detachment was the first that reached the point, but was soon joined by Captains Hogg's and Owen's Provisionals, followed by two companies of the 73rd, under Captain Brown, who came up in fine skirmishing order, and held the pass while the Provisionals and Cape Corps were scouring the peninsula and skirmishing with the enemy. The Kafirs showed great determination, but nothing could resist the impetuosity of our troops, who rushed fearlessly over every difficulty, and drove the enemy before them wherever seen. The results of the engagement were 23 Kafirs killed, and at least double that number wounded, while the only casualties on our side were one sergeant of the Provisionals killed, and one troop horse. Upwards of 300 head of cattle, and several guns, were captured from the Kafirs, also two of the horses belonging to the deceased officers.

“Colonel Somerset was to attempt the passage of the Kye on the 18th. “The dates of the murdered officers' commissions, as we find them in the *Army List* for the present month, were as follows:—Major (there is no Captain of the name) W. L. Y. Baker, Nov. 12, 1847; Lieutenant Clarevaux Faunt, July 22, 1842; William Burnop, Ensign and Adjutant, April 13, 1847; Surgeon Neil M. Campbell, M.D., Dec. 8, 1845; and Assistant-Surgeon Richard J. Loch, M.D., August 7, 1846.”

### THE ILLUSTRATION.

The Engraving is from a sketch lately received from a Cape Town Artist. It shows the general character of the vegetation of the country, especially the *bush*, behind which the Kafirs lie in wait for trains of waggons, which they attack and plunder with frequent success. The waggon, drawn by yoked oxen, is the usual goods and produce conveyance of the Colony.

### IRELAND.

#### SPECIAL COMMISSION IN LIMERICK.

MURDER OF MR. HILL.—ELEVENTH CAPITAL CONVICTION.—James Quan, a man about forty years of age, and of rather respectable appearance, was, on Saturday last, indicted for having, on the 18th of November, 1847, wilfully and feloniously murdered one Ralph Hill, at Rathder, in the county of Limerick. The indictment contained several counts, and stated, amongst others, that one James Skehan fired a loaded gun at the deceased, and gave him a mortal wound on the head, of which he died, and that the prisoner and others were present aiding and assisting.—The Attorney General shortly stated the facts of the case, in which James Skehan has been already convicted of being one of the parties engaged in that murder, if not the person who actually fired the fatal shot. The prisoner's father held a farm within a couple of miles of Limerick, over which Mr. Fitzgerald, of George's-street, Limerick, was agent, and the deceased, Mr. Ralph Hill, was in that gentleman's employment as under agent, and proceeded on the day of the murder to the prisoner's residence, to bring away some corn which was purchased on a previous day at an auction that took place under a distress for rent, when a shot was fired from the inside of the haggard hedge, which killed him upon the spot. On the same occasion, two other persons who accompanied him were severely wounded. Evidence of the prisoner's guilt having been adduced, he was found guilty and sentenced with Skehan, to be executed on the 22nd of February.

MURDER OF MRS. HOUIGAN AND HER SON.—SENTENCE UPON HOWARD.—Michael Howard, who was convicted on Friday of being concerned in the murder of the wife and son of a farmer named Hourigan, in the month of April, 1847, was then brought up for judgment, and sentenced to be executed also on the 22nd of February.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday, February 10.

SPECIAL COMMISSION IN TIPPERARY.—The Commission in this county was opened on Monday. The Grand Jury found true bills in several cases submitted to their consideration. On Tuesday, John Loneragan, a young man twenty-five years of age, was indicted for the wilful murder of Mr. Roe, in October. The trial, which has run to a great length, had not been concluded at the departure of the latest intelligence.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting took place in Conciliation Hall on Monday. Rent for the week, £109.

PROGRESS OF FEVER.—Fever and influenza are now to a serious extent prevailing in a great many parts of the county Antrim. They are both of a malignant description. From some districts applications have been forwarded to Belfast for nurses to attend the fever patients. In several localities the medical men are hardly ever in bed, so often are they obliged to be in attendance on the sick, and in others they are unable to devote sufficient time to the whole of the applicants.

MORE DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—A Commissioner, as was stated on Wednesday in our columns, has visited Thurles, in consequence of the letter of Archbishop Slattery, and held an investigation at the workhouse into the deplorable state of suffering to which the poor of that once wealthy district are reduced. The Commissioner examined the Coroner, Mr. O'Meara; the Sub-Inspector of Police; the resident Magistrate, Mr. Gore Jones, &c. &c. From the statements of these gentlemen, it appeared that the agonies endured by the poor are almost indescribable, and that the law for their relief, as at present administered, is wholly inefficient. Mr. Jones stated that as an act of mercy to the famishing creatures that thronged the streets, he had some hundreds of them occasionally committed to bridewell, where they were sheltered and fed, otherwise they would have perished of cold and hunger. The cells of the prison have become a refuge for the poor! The law, we repeat, is altogether unoperative. Relieving officers, in many cases, are altogether ignorant of their duties. In other cases they are bereft of sufficient assistance; whilst, in others again, they are subject to gross imposition, against which they cannot provide. We have heard, too, that some small landlords, in certain impoverished places, will not take up the land from their wretched tenants, but must have the rent; and that the tenants in these cases are actually dying of starvation! The poor woman, Quirk, whose suffering family was noticed in our last publication, has since died of famine.—*Tipperary Vindicator*.

LONDON AND GREENWICH RAILWAY.—The usual half-yearly meeting of the original proprietors of this railway was held on Tuesday at their offices 19, Coleman-street, W. Shadbolt, Esq., in the chair. The Secretary (Mr. Adron) read the statement of accounts, from which it appeared that the net balance to be divided amongst the proprietors was £7961 10s. 10d., giving a dividend of 3s. 6d. per share. The accounts were received, and the dividend declared; after which the chairman and Mr. Hutchison were re-elected directors, which concluded the meeting.

REMOVAL OF JEWISH DISABILITIES.—The example set by Southwark is about to be followed by the other metropolitan boroughs. Lambeth had a meeting on Monday; Chelsea and Brompton, on Wednesday; Greenwich, on Thursday; and the Tower Hamlets held one on the 1st of February. The High Bailiff of Westminster is also making arrangements, and Finsbury and Marylebone are following the example.

HEARTLESS FRAUD.—We think it necessary to caution the public against a set of swindlers, who are again actively employed in defrauding parties in this country who may have relatives or friends abroad. They usually represent themselves as lately arrived, and as the bearers of letters and presents, which they state are detained at the Liverpool Custom-house, until the payment of the usual duties. It is their plan to intimate a return to that port, to volunteer their services for the release of the articles, and to obtain money, if possible, for that purpose. It is almost needless to add that, where they succeed, their dupes never again hear either of presents or money.

CAUTION TO LADIES.—One of the most daring attempts at robbery within our recollection occurred on Tuesday afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, in Jewry-street, Aldgate. A lady, passing through the above street, with her daughter, twelve years of age, was suddenly grasped at the throat by a ruffian, who forced his other hand into the pocket of her gown, from which he drew a canvass bag, containing about eighteen or nineteen shillings. The lady called as loud as possible for help, and held the man with the utmost determination, but unfortunately there was no one passing at the moment to render any assistance. Finding he was not likely to obtain his liberty, he dropped the bag of money, and renewed his attack in a fierce endeavour to escape, which at length he succeeded in effecting; not, however, until he had severely kicked and bruised the courageous victim of his savage attack, who was carried in a fainting state into the nearest shop. It is supposed the man was one of a gang of four men and a woman, who were seen a few yards in advance, just previously, in close conversation. The police were on the spot in the course of two minutes after the occurrence, to whom the appearance of all the parties was minutely described.

### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Her Majesty's Theatre will open towards the middle of next month. The following is a glance at the resources of the season, although other engagements, and many attractive arrangements are on the *tapis*.—As regards the soprani, and female singers, there is, first of all, Jenny Lind—a host in herself—who will come in March, and, besides characters in new operas, perform parts which, sung by her, will add a novel to their pristine charm. Such are those of *Donna Anna*, in “Don Giovanni”; *Desdemona*, in “Othello”; *Lucia*, in *La Vestale* of Spontini; besides some classical operas, which, like the “Zauberflöte” of Mozart, for want of proper representatives of their *dramatis personæ*, have remained entirely dormant. Adelaide Moltini, an established favourite of the English public, whose absence has been often lamented, will immediately arrive. Another *prima donna* will be Luisa Albadia, a singer of great histrionic power, who has long since established her reputation at La Scala, and other great theatres of Italy, but appears in England for the first time. There will be a very promising *débütante*, in the person of Signora Sofia Vera, to whom must be added a favourite and well-known contralto from the Austrian capital, Mdlle. Schwartz. But besides these first and other *secondes donne*, such as Madame Solari, &c., for the first time, this season, will be beheld in England, at Her Majesty's Theatre, a *prima donna*, whose name is familiar to all *dilettanti*, and of the highest renown in Germany as well as in her own country, the celebrated Erminia Tadolini. Year after year efforts have been made to secure the presence of this great vocalist, the object of great curiosity to the English musical world. Large salaries have repeatedly been offered her, but no temptation has been effectual till now. She will be a greater acquisition, as her line of parts offer a perfect contrast to those of Lind; so that great variety of entertainment will be thus afforded. As regards tenors, Her Majesty's Theatre will be amply supplied this season. We will only mention amongst the acquisitions of the season an excellent tenor of the name of Cuzzani, of tried and well-established and peculiar merits; whilst Gardoni will leave Paris for London with Balfe on the 31st of the present month.

The number and talents of the *bassi* will speak for themselves: there will be the unrivalled Lablache; that sound and pathetic *basso*, Bouché; that excellent musician, F. Lablache; and Colletti, who, after the *gros des Napes*, is the greatest of Italian *bassi*. To these have been added, on account of peculiar dramatic, as well as vocal, talent, Signor Beletta, who has sung most successfully with Jenny Lind in other capitals. The second-rate parts will find effective representatives, such as Signor Guidi, Signor Solari, &c.

As to the Ballet department, it will be highly effective. There will be two Maitres de Ballet—Perrot and Paul Taglioni. The latter will bring with him the youthful Marie Taglioni, who has made, it is said, great progress since she made her *débüt*, and established herself as a favourite in England, and has created a great sensation in Germany. Carlotta Grisi will arrive six weeks earlier than last year. Cerito returns with her husband, and Rosati will likewise renew her triumphant acquaintance with the patrons of Her Majesty's Theatre. Amongst the other performers, in the Ballet, will be M. Daure, Mdlle. Petit, with Thevenot, Camoureaux, Juilienne, *élèves* of the establishment so much applauded the two last seasons, now grown into accomplished and fascinating dancers. To these must again be added Mdlle. Ausene, a pretty and interesting *danseuse*; Emelie and Fanny Pascalis, &c., &c., &c. with a *Corps de Ballet* to support them, selected afresh from the most promising performers of that class. There will be, besides other ballets, a new one by Paul Taglioni, another by Perrot, besides one purposely written by that first of living playwrights, M. Scribe, with which, report says, the season will probably begin.

We said that there were further resources in prospective. We have just received news of two very important engagements but just effected. The first is that of Signora Crivelli—young, good-looking, of commanding form; she possesses a powerful sonorous voice; her acting, as well as her vocal powers, partake of the warmth of natural genius. Her *débüt* at the great opera of La Fenice is but recent, but she has achieved surpassing triumph. The other engagement we alluded to is that of Signor Labocetto, a young tenor, with high voice, who sings in the style of Rubini. He has been three seasons at the Berlin Opera Houses, amongst other warm partisans of Meyerbeer, the Countess de Rossi (Sontag) and the Earl of Westmoreland, who have recommended him in the highest terms of eulogy to the establishment.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

In our advertising columns, will be found the announcement of the re-opening of Covent Garden Theatre early in March, for the performance of the Italian lyric drama. The detailed prospectus is promised in a few days. The names, however, of the leading *artistes* who are to appear in opera and ballet are given, and a magnificent company has certainly been engaged. The principal vocalists of last season, namely, Grisi, Persiani, Steffanoni, Corbani, Albini, Signori Mario, Salvi, Ronconi, Tamburini, Marini, Tagliafico, Polonini, Lavia, Rovere, &c., will again appear in the *répertoire* of seventeen operas produced last year; and we remark the following new names—Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot, Madame Castellani, Mademoiselle Angiolina Zoja, Signor Luigi Mei, M. Roger, Signor Corradi-Setti, and Signor Soldi.

Of these new engagements the most important is that of the famed Viardot. This *cantatrice*, born in Paris in 1821, is sister to the lamented Malbran, daughter of the great tenor Garcia, and sister of Manuel Garcia, the Professor of Singing in Paris, who was the master not only of his two distinguished sisters but also of Jenny Lind.

Mdlle. Castellani is known to our readers. Mdlle. Angiolina Zoja, is the original representative in Italy of *Maria*, in Donizetti's “Figlia del Reggimento.” She has great comic powers, and, in this opera, has created quite a *furor* in the principal theatres. Signor Luigi Mei is a *tenore robusto* of celebrity. M. Roger is the renowned tenor of the Opera Comique in Paris, who has been expressly engaged at the Académie Royale, by Meyerbeer's desire, to sing in his “Prophète.” M. Roger is one of the finest actors who has ever appeared on lyric boards. He has a voice of delicious quality, quite under his command. For years he has been the star of French comic opera, and is now named the successor of Duprez in grand opera. Signor Corradi Setti is celebrated in Italy, Russia, and Germany, as possessing an organ of extensive compass, as he can sing with equal facility baritone as well as bass parts. Of Signor Soldi we know nothing.

In the list of the ballet engagements there are some names new to this country. Leopoldine Brussi, although only in her seventeenth year, has already gained fame in Vienna. She has great personal attractions, and is of the Fanny Elssler school of pantomime and dancing. Mdlle. Robert we lately saw dance, at the Académie, in “Jerusalem.” She has a neat finished style. Mdlle. Camille is a handsome *danseuse*, who has been the pride of the Porte St. Martin. We witnessed her execution of Cerito's *pas* from the “Fille de Marbre,” in the *barlesque*, “La Fin du Monde,” the other evening, and she was deservedly applauded for her grace and spirit. Much has been vaunted of Mdlle. Thierry's triumphs in Italy, and Mdlle. Langher's fame has also spread beyond the Alps. *Nous verrons*. In the engagements of Mdlle. Lucile Grahm and Mdlle. Flora Fabbri, the talents of two consummate choreographic *artistes* have been secured. When the *Prospectus* has been issued we shall submit some remarks on the system proposed by the Direction of the Royal Italian Opera. In the meanwhile we point out to our musical readers that the advertisement for this lyric establishment distinctly avows that the works of the great masters, of every school, are to be produced, and that the *répertoire* will, consequently, not be confined to merely the modern Italian school.

### THE MUSICAL SEASON.

The campaign has commenced in earnest. The Literary Institutions in the metropolis are giving their concerts—in some instances, on their own account—in others, private speculators try their fortunes. The annual concerts of Mr. Robinson, the counter-tenor, at the Music Hall; of Miss Dinah Farmer, the pianiste; and of Mr. Turner, the glee-singer, have been successful—the programmes exhibiting variety, but presenting no novelties to call for critical remark. Mr. Wilson has begun his popular Scotch Entertainments, every Monday, at the Music Hall, and their attraction is still strong. We hear of an auditory of two thousand persons being lately assembled at the Music Hall, in Birmingham, to listen to the melodies of the “Land of the Mountain and Flood,” so as chastely sung by Mr. Wilson.

The 107th Anniversary of the old Madrigal Society was celebrated on the 20th at the Freemasons' Tavern—Lord Saltoun, the President, in the chair. We illustrated these meetings in our columns, in January, 1847. About one hundred amateurs and professors met. The memory of Sir John Rogers, the deceased President, was drunk in solemn silence, and a madrigal composed by him was sung. Mr. Turle conducted the choir, which comprised thirteen altoes, twenty tenors, and thirty basses. The health of the worthy honorary secretary, T. Oliphant, Esq., was given with enthusiasm, and he returned thanks in an able speech.

The Melodists' Club met, for the first time this season, on Tuesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern; B. B. Cabbell, Esq., M.P., in the Chair. The glees were sung by Messrs. Francis, Lockey, Laud, Bumby, E. Taylor, Parry, King, Kench, W. Seguin, Spencer, Machin, &c. The solo instrumentalists invited were Mr. W. H. Holmes (Piano), G. Cooke (Oboe), and R. Blagrove (Concertina). A round by Mr. Parry, the Hon. Secretary. “While gentle music” was encored. The Patron of the Club, the Duke of Cambridge, offers a prize for a song, with a harmonised burden, this season.

The Glee Club, after an absence of 57 years, returned to the Freemasons' Tavern on the 15th, Sir Felix Booth in the chair. It was established in 1788, and met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern since 1791.

M. Hector Berlioz has announced his first concert at Drury Lane Theatre for the 7th of February, when selections from his dramatic poem of “Faust” and other works will be given.

The Amateur Musical Society will meet next month, and Mr. Lucas has been nominated conductor.

On Wednesday night Mr. John Hullah gave a Concert at Exeter Hall, when Handel's “Acis and Galatea,” and Mendelssohn's “First Walpurgis Night,” with glees from his music to “A Midsummer Night's Dream,” were performed. The band led by Mr. Willy, and the chorus from the Upper Singing School. Mr. J. Hullah was the Conductor; and the vocalists were Misses Duval, Stewart, Gill, Messrs. Lockey, Williams, and H. Phillips.

Mozart's “Marriage of Figaro” is announced to be produced next week, at Drury-Lane Theatre. Gluck's “Iphigenia in Tauride” has been abandoned for this season; but, if there be time for the rehearsals, Anber's “Haydée” will be brought out. Mr. Grieve having returned from Paris, to view the scenery at the Opera Comique. As the season will close on the 21st of February, and two nights are announced for Concerts (the 7th, Berlioz; and the 14th, Alceffro), the mounting of such a complicated work as “Haydée” seems almost impracticable.

### FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Mr. Delafield, the principal lessee of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, quitted here on Saturday night for London. Mr. Costa, the musical director, has arrived here, and is engaged daily with Meyerbeer, for the production of his “Huguenots” in Italian, and with Anber, for the production of “Haydée” in Italian, this season. Meyerbeer has so arranged and adapted the “Huguenots” that its representation will now occupy only three hours. The part of the *Page* has been rewritten for Albini, and an air composed for her, in the second act. In the fourth act, Meyerbeer has written a cavatina expressly for Viardot, who will be the *Valentine*. Mario will be the *Raoul*, and Marini, Tamburini, Salvi, Tagliafico, Polonini, and Madame Castellani, will be included in the cast. *Haydée*, I learn, will be sustained by Madame Viardot, Roger singing his original part of the Venetian Admiral. Costa has been much *feted* here—he was invited to the Conservatoire Concert on Sunday last. Mr. Mitchell, the lessee of the French Plays, has arrived in Paris. Madame Pleyel, the famed pianiste, has arrived. Liszt is expected next month. The new ballet of “The Cinq Sens,” for Carlotta Grisi, is in active rehearsal at the Académie Royale. Mdlle. Lucile Grahm has left her Majesty's Theatre for the Royal Italian Opera. M. Gosselin, the *Regisseur* of the former theatre, left Paris on Saturday for London, to prepare for the new ballet. Mr. Lumley was to have returned to London this week. Rosati is now in your metropolis. Scribe, whose comedy of “Puff” was produced on Saturday at the Theatre Français, has been named Commander of the Legion of Honour. Benedict is now at Stuttgart, superintending the production of his opera of “The Crusaders.” Mr. Wallace's opera of “Maritana” has been brought out at Vienna. Staudigl created a great sensation in the part of *Don José*, which had been rewritten for him by the composer, who conducted in person. Mr. Balfe was in Paris, but will shortly depart to resume his post as conductor at her Majesty's Theatre.

### THE THEATRES.

#### HAYMARKET.

Mr. Oxenford is the most fortunate of farce writers. Not only do all his productions succeed; but there is always a quaint humour and sparkle in the dialogue, which raises them far above the level of other pieces of the same pretensions; and they have usually the merit of being entirely original. Of such kind is the new farce with the amusing title of “Dearest Elizabeth,” brought out at the above house on Saturday evening. No one knows better than the author how to bring out the drolleries of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley to the best advantage; and they are well fitted in the piece in question. Mr. Lionel Lax (Mr. Keeley), although a married man, carries his name into his nature, and is over-susceptible with respect to the attractions of other females, besides his wife. His housemaid, Betsey (Mrs. Keeley), has been privately married to his gardener, Humphrey (Mr. Clark). By chance she finds an unpublished note on her master's desk, commencing “Dearest Elizabeth.” Knowing her master's propensities, she thinks that by getting hold of his secret she may get him also in her power, to her own advantage. She therefore tells him what she has seen—in fact, that she has the note in her pocket. Lax is at first terribly alarmed, but at length, by a lucky thought (as he imagines), explains to Betsey that she is the “Dearest Elizabeth” in question. At this Betsey is so flattered, that she even allows him to take a kiss; and how comically Mrs. Keeley takes a kiss under such circumstances may be readily conceived. Mr. Lax thus thinks he is quite safe; but, in the fulness of his heart, he goes talking to Humphrey about Betsey—saying what a charming girl she is—how he likes her, and what a conquest he thinks he has made. All Humphrey's jealous feelings are immediately excited, and he is certain that Betsey is false. Meanwhile Mr. Winch (Mr. Rogers), a friend of Lax's, arrives to spend the day with him; and Lax, foreseeing a “mess,” persuades Mr. Winch to say that he (Lax) wrote the note for him, at his suggestion, to somebody else. Anon, Mrs. Winch (Mrs. Caulfield) follows her husband, to whom she has not long been married; and a mutual recognition takes place between Mr. Lax and herself, recalling various flirtations and philanderings before her marriage. Of course all this is kept to themselves; and, on Mrs. Lax coming home—for we should have stated that she has been out—Mr. Lax contrives, whilst delivering a discourse upon the folly of all attachments, to light his cigar with the note that has caused all the mischief; thus destroying the record of his crime, and forming a very droll and original “tag,” as its last flicker is the signal for the fall of the curtain.

The farce was, as we have stated, entirely successful; and, indeed, from its liveliness, and ingenious chain of embarrassment, deserved to be so. Mr. Keeley was called for at the conclusion, amidst a renewal of the applause that had attended its progress throughout. It was, also, admirably performed.

The new play of “The Wife's Secret,” of which we gave a full account last week, increases in attraction, and the doors are besieged in good old-fashioned style on the nights of its performance. We trust that Mr. Lovell will soon be again at work, for there is the true ring about his brain's coinage. Let him give us another such interesting drama—one appealing as simply and directly to the feelings of the audience—throwing over all conventional trammels and mis-called “high-art” advice, and there will be little talk about the decline of the drama. The fact stated by an intelligent and influential contemporary—“that, however certain disciples may deplore the fact, yet his class of dramatic writing is rapidly gaining favour with English audiences”—should be his great inducement to proceed.

#### PRINCESS.

Madame Anna Thillon is the heroine of a new operetta, composed by Mr. Edward Loder, and written by Mr. George Soane, called “The Young Guard,” produced at the above house last week. The story is not of the most elaborate kind, but well conducted and effective, and turns upon the stratagems of an Andalusian peasant girl, Estella (Madame Anna Thillon), to release her lover, Alvarez (Mr. Barker), a young Carlist officer, who has been taken prisoner by the Christians. In this she is assisted by his sister, Dona Olympia (Miss Sara Flower); and their plots and perils, with a proper number of disguises, discoveries, and deceptions, carry on the interest of the piece very well to its conclusion.

Our chief business is, however, with the music; and for this we predict some popularity. It is light, catching, and original; fully equal, if not superior, to any of Mr. Edward Loder's previous compositions. The greatest “hit” of the operetta, in point of applause and effect, is Madame Thillon's song of “The Drum! The Drum!” which was loudly and unanimously encored. It is a very spirited air, exactly adapted to her style, and she sang it in an arch lively manner, that left nothing to be desired, and called forth the heartiest commendation. Next to this, a duet, charmingly given by Madame Thillon and Miss Sara Flower, “From the Fairy-haunted Tower,” is certain of coming into high favour. The melody is exceedingly graceful, and it fully merited the loud demand for its repetition. An exquisitely plaintive ballad, for the heroine, “Oh! for the days—the happy days,” will not be long in finding its way into our drawing-rooms; and a fine song, beginning “I little thought when boys we played,” effectively rendered by Mr. Boddia, is, in another style, quite equal to it. In fact, there is so much to speak well of, that a general commendation of the entire opera, and a recommendation to go and hear it, is not out of place. The choruses were telling and animated, and all the concerted pieces admirably arranged. Madame Thillon was recalled amidst loud cheering from all parts of the house, upon the fall of the curtain, and the entire success of “The Young Guard” fully established.

A farce, for two performers, called “Above and Below,” followed; the chief characters being sustained by Mr. Compton and Miss Emma Stanley, who made the audience laugh, in spite of the very flimsy nature of the vehicle, which was so light that it threatened to break down every minute. We do not predict a very long life for it. As far as mediocrity was concerned, there was a great deal more of the “below” than the “above” in its construction.

The Pantomime goes capitolly; and Mr. Flexmore is, beyond all doubt, the most humorous of Clowns.

#### ADELPHI.

Mr. Storling Coyne is a man to be cherished by this establishment: farces seem to sprout from his brain in a single night like mushrooms, and a pleasant garnish they form to the larger dish which they accompany. Whatever be the current topic on which the public mind is busied, straightway, by some process in that gentleman's brain, it congeals itself into some brilliant little trifle apposite to the time. On Thursday night, one of these shots at the follies of the day was produced, under the title of “National Defences.”

In plot it is most extravagant—but that matters but little, provided there be fun—and fun there was. A *Major Snopdragon* (Lambert), in fear of the much-agitated French invasion, constitutes his mansion into a fortress, and organizes his servants and tenantry into a militia corps, designated the *Cockshot Cavalry*, who mount nightly guard on his premises, under the superintendence of the *Gardener*, played by Wright. A young lady, the Major's ward, holding clandestine correspondence with the French teacher of a neighbouring school, a Monsieur Adrien something (Celeste) brings about by her charms an actual invasion of the Major's domicile. The foreign gentleman gaining admittance in the disguise of an organ boy, and afterwards letting in the first and second class of Dr. Busby's school, habited *a la militaire*, who possess themselves of the Cockshot cavalry's arms, after having convinced them with drugged brandy. The Major believes his house has actually fallen into the hands of a detachment of French troops, and capitulates, yielding his daughter to the supposed commander of the corps.

The principal part of the fun was in the hands of Mr. Wright, aided and abetted by Miss Woolgar, his sweetheart. Wright's dress as a militia man, as may be guessed, was absurd in the extreme, and what with his manner of filling the important duties falling upon him, as commander of the Cockshots, and his quarrellings and coaxings with Miss Woolgar, who looked charged with sly fascinations, the pair kept up the good humour of the audience to the end, when they were called before the curtain.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—The Sheriffs of London, Cubitt and Hill, have put up the last Gallows for Sale.—*Literary Gazette*.

The *Hamburg-Altona Telegraph*, during the year 1847, announced the arrival of 3847 vessels, viz., 27 from the East Indies, 130 from the West Indies, 64 from South America, 114 from Brazil, 39 from North America, 14 from Africa, 7 from Canary Islands, 50 from Spain, 22 from Portugal, 66 from the Mediterranean, 115 from France, 1665 from Great Britain and Ireland, 101 from Belgium, 343 from Holland, 334 from Bremen and Weser, 86 from Denmark and the coasts of the North Sea, 88 from Sweden and Norway, 8 whalers and seal vessels, and 411 steamers.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, MONDAY, JAN. 24.  
(Sittings in Banco, before Lord Chief Justice Denman, and Justices Patteson, Coleridge, and Erie.)

REGINA V. THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

On the 14th inst., a rule, on the motion of Sir F. Kelly, was granted to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, directed to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and to his Vicar-General, commanding them, or one of them, at a Court to be therefore duly holden, in the business of the Confirmation of the Rev. C. D. Hampden, D.D., to the Bishopric of Hereford, to permit and admit to appear in due form of law the Rev. R. W. Huntley, the Rev. J. Jebb, and the Rev. W. F. Powell, to oppose the said Confirmation of the said Election of the said Dr. R. D. Hampden, and to hear and determine upon such opposition, and upon the articles, matters, and proofs thereof.

The Attorney-General (with whom were the Solicitor-General, Dr. Bayford, and Mr. M. D. Hill) now showed cause against the said rule.

The Court was crowded from an early hour, by members of the bar and other persons anxious to hear the argument.

The Attorney-General, having read the rule, said that he was instructed to show cause against it; but, before he proceeded to do so, he had an application to make to the Court, which was that he might be assisted in the argument by a learned friend from Doctors' Commons. The usual course in such cases was to make formal motion to the Court.

Lord Denman, after conferring with the other Judges, said the Court would hear one of the learned Doctors on each side.

The Attorney-General then stated that he appeared according to the instructions of the Government, and with the full concurrence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to show cause against the rule. He recapitulated the following statement of the facts of the case:—

"The single affidavit upon which this rule has been obtained states that a *compte delivre* had been issued to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, accompanied by a letter missive, pointing out the Rev. Dr. Hampden as a fit person to be elected as Bishop of that See. On the 28th of December last Dr. Hampden was elected, and that election was certified to the Crown under the seal of the Dean and Chapter. Thereupon her Majesty issued her letters patent, addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, commanding him to confirm the election and to consecrate the Bishop. The Archbishop then issued a Commission, addressed to Dr. Burnaby, his Vicar-General, the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, and Sir John Dodson, requiring them to proceed to the Confirmation. The affidavit then sets out the various proceedings which took place at the Confirmation, and the definitive sentence pronounced, which is set out at length. It then states that the opposers appeared on that occasion, not for the purpose of impeaching the proceedings, but with a view to make any objection *in personam* of Dr. Hampden, but for the purpose, as stated in the affidavit, of making objections to his doctrine and teaching. They say, 'The opposition so intended to be made to the then present Confirmation of the election of the said Dr. R. D. Hampden to the Bishopric of Hereford was founded upon two books, written, printed, and published by him, the avowed purport or object of the first of the said books being to illustrate the injurious effects of dogmatism in theology; and, in both books, in illustration of the (supposed) effect of dogmatism in theology, it is well known, or justly suspected, that, whether so by him intended or not, he hath, in fact, spoken or declared in the manifest derogation or depraving of many things in the Book of Common Prayer, and both maintained or affirmed divers doctrines, repugnant, or, at least, contrary, to the Thirty-nine articles of the Church of England, especially those, or most or many of them, particularly concerning faith and doctrine. And these deponents further say, that expressly by reason of, or with reference to, such his two books aforesaid, he the said Dr. R. D. Hampden (the recently-appointed Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford), in the year of our Lord 1836, incurred the solemn censure of that University, and which censure (the said Dr. R. D. Hampden neither then nor since having in any manner explained, or removed, or retracted those parts of his teaching which have led to his being so justly suspected as aforesaid) was, in effect, re-affirmed by the said University in the year of our Lord 1843. And these deponents further say, that articles alleging and setting up such unsoundness of doctrine and teaching of the said Dr. R. D. Hampden had been prepared and signed by certain learned civilians, ready to be given in as aforesaid, had the said parties been permitted to appear, and which these deponents are advised and believed to present and contain sufficient ground of opposition to the Confirmation of the said Dr. R. D. Hampden; and the deponent, the said Richard Edward Austin Townsend, was ready to bring in, in due form of law as aforesaid, and then and there, if called on so to do, to sustain by proof.' So that, in truth, the objection is to the doctrine of Dr. Hampden. The objection is not to the election itself, nor to the person of Dr. Hampden, but to two books which were published by him a long time ago, and one of which was condemned at Oxford. This, and this only, is the ground of objection."

The argument he had to meet was that the proceedings of the Confirmation were not matters of form, but matters of substance. "On the contrary," proceeded the hon. and learned gentleman, "I contend that, by the terms of the statute of Henry VIII., they are mere matters of form, and that the Archbishop, in the business of Confirmation, acts merely ministerially. My second objection will be, that, assuming the Archbishop is not, as I contend he is by the statute, a mere ministerial officer, but assuming him to be acting in a judicial capacity, then being a Judge acting in a matter of this sort, the remedy is by appeal to the Privy Council, and not by mandamus. In that case he is a Judge acting within the scope of his authority. If he exceed his authority, this Court will grant a prohibition; but if he does not, though an appeal lies to the Privy Council, it does not lie to this Court. My third objection is, that, supposing it is not a Court, but a *quasi* judicial inquiry, that Court has no means of investigating satisfactorily the subject of the present charge; and that if the charge be a proper subject of inquiry, there is the Church Discipline Act, which gives a form for such proceedings; and that this Court possesses no right to try this inquiry as a mere temporal offence. Fourthly, I contend that it is not a case in which, under any circumstances, a mandamus will lie."

The hon. and learned gentleman then adduced an immense mass of precedents and authorities from writers on Ecclesiastical Law, to prove the absolute right of the Crown to appoint Bishops, and to show that the election of the Dean and Chapter was merely ministerial.

His learned friend said if all these are mere forms, why are they maintained? But idle forms are not peculiar to the Confirmation of Bishops. When the Champion comes forth at the Coronation and challenges the whole world for the right of her Majesty, and throws down the gauntlet, if the page should be accepted, would their Lordships grant a writ of *mandamus*? And so, when their Lordships were appointed to their high offices, a similar challenge is made. What can be so absurd as "colour" in pleading? Yet their Lordships would not allow a party to traverse the colour. This form may have been preserved when protesting against the errors of Rome, in order to preserve the memory of our former connexion with the church from which we trace our descent and the evidence of our apostolic descent. But he was not bound to account for this. It was enough for him to show that the Archbishop is bound, and that he cannot enter into an inquiry which can have no operation upon an election which is declared to be good to all intents and purposes. The learned gentleman then contended that the Court had no power to grant a *mandamus* in the present case; if the Court of the Archbishop was wrong the only appeal was to the Privy Council. If the Archbishop did not confirm he was subject to the penalties of *premunire*, and the act which passed for the protection of justices (the 6 and 7 Victoria, c. 67, s. 2), when acting ministerially, would not protect the Archbishop. If the rule for the *mandamus* should be made absolute, and a day should be given *ad statim*, there will be a plea, a replication, and a discussion, and, suppose the case was not over in 20 days, with the greatest expedition, it would then be his duty, as Attorney-General, to inform the Archbishop that he is in the danger of *premunire*. Their Lordships issue the Queen's writ commanding him to hear the opposers, and the act says that if he does not obey the Queen's mandate, he incurs a *premunire*. It comes then within the old rule, that the Court will not issue a *mandamus* to a magistrate to do an act which will subject him to an action. No precedent has been found for this application lying where a temporal injury is not involved, or where it will lie to command a party to do an act which is in defiance of the Queen's decree.

The Solicitor-General followed on the same side. Should the Court confirm this proceeding, and declare that any person was entitled to stand up and oppose the appointment of Bishops in this manner, he contended that there was no longer any prospect of peace for the Protestant Church of England. As a member of the Church of England, he said, with all sincerity, that he believed that if this attempt at interference were sanctioned by the Court, there would be no appointment of a Bishop which would not be subject to impertinent inquiry. Why were we to have all these disputes? Was it because the statute of Henry VIII. had not spoken with sufficient simplicity of language? Why should we be afraid of saying that these forms were shadows and shams, if, in fact, they were so? There were, at any rate, at present the means of judging of their utility. No precedent had been shown for this interference, which was claimed as a right by his learned friend, Sir Fitzroy Kelly. For three hundred years, from the time of Henry VIII. downwards, there could be found no precedent for such a proceeding as the present; and the very fact of silence on this question was in itself quite satisfactory as to the empty character of the application. Having answered the old precedents cited on the other side, he continued:—Coming, however, to modern history, there was, he was sorry to say, a precedent of very recent date in the Lord Bishop of Manchester's case; and the Court would see that when once this spirit got abroad, and men found, or thought they found, that they could interfere at the time of confirmation, there would not be wanting men to imagine that they were doing good service by coming forward and objecting to the appointment of those whom they might consider unfit to hold the office of a Bishop. He would speak of Mr. Gutteridge's opposition in the terms which it deserved; because, within a very short time after the application made against him in that Court, he went with all the malice and bitterness of his heart to the Confirmation, and endeavoured to make the officer presiding at it believe that the Bishop was unfit to be confirmed, by reason of certain irregularities of life and conduct. If Mr. Gutteridge had put his articles into a proper form, would he have had a right to a trial? Would it not be a scandal and a disgrace to the Church, and a grievous interference with the right of the Crown, if men like him were to come and wreak their malice on persons thought competent by the Crown to fill the office of Bishop? There was no authority to show that this Confirmation at Bow Church was a precedent of any value whatever. What was the interest which was required to qualify a man to come forward and object at the confirmation? It was said that the parties in the present case had an interest, because they were in the diocese of Hereford; but the inconvenience which they would suffer from not having a Bishop of proper principles, even supposing that Dr. Hampden were not orthodox, was not one which would entitle them to make this motion; particularly when it was considered that it was a pro-

ceeding which had been unknown in the Church of England for three hundred years.

If it were contended that the prerogative of the Crown might be misused by the appointment of a person of unsound doctrine, his answer was, that the act of Parliament was conclusive on the subject, and that it was not competent to any person to open the question of unfitness, when it was the prerogative of the Crown to nominate any fitting person to fill the office of a Bishop. Nothing could touch such a person's election; nothing with respect to the quality of the man would vitiate his appointment. Then, as no objection could be made to the party on the ground of unfitness at the election, it was absurd to suppose that any such objection could be raised afterwards. Even if any power of interference existed, how was it to be exercised? If these opposers had a right to oppose, owing to the fact of their living within the diocese of Hereford, he doubted whether any man in England had not a right to do so also. The clergy of any other diocese might with justice assert, that the person elected a Bishop might be translated to their own diocese, when confirmation would not take place; and, therefore, they would have no other opportunity of opposing him; nay, even laymen might oppose, for they were as much members of the Church as the clergy. To assent to the motion would disturb the peace of the Church, and invade the prerogative of the Crown, and, upon the whole, therefore, he submitted that the rule ought to be discharged.

On Tuesday, Mr. M. D. Hill, on the same side, who had commenced his address a short time before the Court rose on Monday, brought his argument to a conclusion. Dr. Bayford, of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and Mr. Warrington, also spoke on the same side.

Mr. M. D. Hill followed also on the same side, and directed his argument to the construction of the Act of the 25th of Henry VIII. c. 20, and its bearing upon the present case; but the Court rose before the learned gentleman had fully entered upon his view of the question.

TUESDAY.

The arguments in this case were resumed this morning.

Mr. Baddeley, in consequence of the sudden illness of Sir F. Kelly, and the absence of Dr. Addams (who appear in support of the rule), applied for an adjournment of the case; but the Court decided on hearing the other counsel on the part of the Crown.

Mr. Hill then, in continuation of his argument, commenced by calling the attention of the Court to the 5th section of the 25th of Henry VIII., which required and commanded the Archbishop to confirm, invest, and consecrate the Bishop elect, and to use all such benedictions and ceremonies as were necessary. It was said that this recognised that the Archbishop was to do everything necessary for confirmation; and it was inferred that the matters specified were matters of substance and not of form. But the words used, namely, "benedictions" and "ceremonies," showed that they could have no reference to matters of controversy. He would next proceed to the 7th section, which subjected the Archbishop to the penalties of a *premunire* if he refused to confirm, invest, and consecrate, the person nominated by the Crown within twenty days. Was it possible, if these matters were matters of substance, that the Archbishop could delay without the danger of a *premunire*? The number of opposers was not limited—neither was there any limit to the subjects of opposition. They might spread over the whole life of the Bishop elect—his morals, his learning, his doctrine, nay, his legitimacy might be brought into controversy, and were to be disposed of within twenty days. An inquiry into all these subjects might last, not for twenty days, but for twenty years. He proceeded to argue that a charge of unsoundness of doctrine would have been a valid and fatal objection to a Bishop before the Reformation; but it would not have been inquired into in this manner: it would have been a charge of heresy, and a capital offence. Before the Reformation he found no trace of a precedent for the application. Offences in point of doctrine were certainly ecclesiastical offences, but they applied to all ecclesiastics, and not exclusively to Bishops. He thought that the learned counsel on the opposite side were bound to show that, if a mandamus issued, some practical result would follow. Even supposing the mandamus granted, what ground was there for believing that the parties could prove their charges before the Archbishop? What, then, would be the utility of attacking this Confirmation? But he put the case too low. What would not be the mischief of granting a writ which must cause a vacancy in the Bishopric during the life of Dr. Hampden? Was it pretended that if this election were made void, the Crown must issue a fresh *compte delivre*? If it were, could there be a more direct interference with the prerogative of the Crown? Surely their Lordships would not take the first step in a proceeding which might terminate in a violation of the rights of the Crown. Would their Lordships have those questions of doctrine, which, if discussed at all, should be discussed soberly and by men of learning and disciplined minds, discussed openly in Bow Church, and before the multitude? Such discussions, so conducted, seldom would be applied to abstract matter, but might end in steps for abolishing the temporal establishment of the Church. A great satirist had alluded to this, in speaking of the times when

Oyster women locked their fish up,  
And trudged away to cry "No Bishop!"

Might it not also interfere with the great question of the day—public education? Could we spare the clergy from this important duty for distracting discussions on points of theology? Let all fictions and idle forms in our religion and in our law be got rid of, but not in this way. Not by breathing into the dead form a new life and power, but by legally and properly abolishing the forms themselves. It was better to have an unseemly fiction than a dangerous reality. Dr. Bayford and Mr. Waddington followed on the same side.

Dr. Addams rose to reply to the case on behalf of the Crown, stating that he did so at great disadvantage, in the absence of Sir F. Kelly, the leading counsel. On those grounds, therefore, he claimed the indulgence of the Court whilst he stated his reasons in support of the rule for a mandamus. In moving the Court for the discharge of the rule, the learned Attorney-General had, in the first place, relied on the fact that the proceedings of the Archbishop, or of his representative, the Vicar-General, were merely ministerial, and that the proper remedy for any informality or irregularity was not by way of mandamus, but by appeal to the proper Ecclesiastical Court. The learned Civilian met this argument by admitting that the Crown possessed the power of appointing a Bishop; but it was not so clear that it had the power of making one; and he cited numerous authorities to show that, at the Confirmation of the first Protestant Bishops a full enquiry was gone into at the Confirmation. It might be said that these were mere forms, but he contended it had arisen from the desire of the metropolitans in those days to examine into the fitness of clerks presented for consecration. In the form of ordination of Deacons and Priests, persons were invited to come in to oppose, though the learning, morals, and fitness of those presented for ordination had been inquired into by the Archdeacon. But in the form of the consecration of Bishops, there was provided no such invitation to the congregation, and the only opportunity of doing so was at the Confirmation. If the supremacy of the Crown were such as contended for by the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Queen Victoria would be, as said of Elizabeth, neither more nor less than a "Woman Pope," (laughter)—for she could not only appoint but make Bishops. This he denied, and contended there existed no such supremacy in the Crown. In support of that position he cited "Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity," book 8, chap. vii., page 524. The learned Doctor quoted Hooker, to show that while, in the form of appointment of Deans and Priests, there was an invitation to all persons who had any objection to the appointment, to state such objection, there was no such invitation, or even permission, in the consecration of Bishops. He also referred to Bishop Andrews and Stillington to show that the Crown claimed not the supremacy heretofore assumed by the Pope, nor the power of the keys in ecclesiastical matters, but simply the Governmental prerogative and general superintendence, of old time exercised by the Imperial authority of these realms.

The Court, at this point, intimated to the learned counsel that it would hear his further arguments on the following day.

The Court rose at half-past four.

WEDNESDAY.

Dr. Addams resumed his argument in support of the rule. He observed that, in what he had said on the previous day, he had endeavoured to show that the supremacy of the Crown was not exactly what the learned Attorney-General contended it was. He had shown that the Sovereign did not possess the power which originally belonged to the Pope in exactly the same degree, inasmuch as he could not consecrate, or do any spiritual act. The Latin word *confirmatio* had, to a certain extent, a forensic sense—it was the establishing of something by proof; and thus Confirmation was a judicial act.

He now came to the case of an election; and much stress had been laid upon the provision of the Act, that, if the election took place within twelve days, it should stand good to all intents and purposes; and it had been asked, what was to be done if Confirmation was refused? There was no power of nominating another person, and thus, if not confirmed, Dr. Hampden would remain the Lord Bishop elect. He contended that the election was an inchoate act, which was clear from "Evans v. Astell," and required to be completed. If, between the time of election and confirmation, the person elected became a Roman Catholic, or became insane, was the Archbishop to proceed to consecrate? Was the person elected to be confirmed and consecrated, even if he were brought into Bow Church in charge of a keeper, and in a strait-waistcoat? Well, the statute went on to provide that, the fact of election being proved by the corporate seal of the Dean and Chapter, and the oaths being taken, the Archbishop must proceed to consecrate. But Confirmation was a judicial, as well as a ministerial act. The pains and penalties of *premunire* could not, under the statute, be incurred, except for some act done in derogation of the power of the Crown, and in maintenance of that of the Pope, and no such act was involved in the mere inquiry into the fitness of a party presented for Confirmation.

Having quoted a variety of cases to show that a refusal to confirm by the Archbishop would not incur the penalties of *premunire*, the learned Doctor proceeded to say, that "no one could pretend to affirm that the proceedings at the Confirmation of Dr. Hampden were not judicial; and it was perfectly regular to apply to that Court. The opposers had been cited to appear before the Vicar-General; they had appeared—were refused a hearing; and could any one deny that to be a judicial proceeding? Well, if justice was denied by the Judge misconstruing an Act of Parliament, surely they were entitled to come to this Court of Queen's Bench, and apply for a prohibition or a mandamus. The learned assessor of the Vicar-General said, 'We sit here to confirm, and we will confirm—never mind the statute; and they got over every objection by saying they should be liable to a *premunire* if they did not confirm. Allusions had been made to the grounds on which the opposition to Dr. Hampden was founded. It had been asserted on the other side that the opposition was founded on two books, published some years ago, and that the head and front of Dr. Hampden's offence was his having asserted that dogmatism in religion was attended with danger and inconvenience. But that was not all. The objectors alleged that, in the "Bampton Lectures" the Rev. Doctor spoke in derogation of the Book of Common Prayer. Surely, if that were true, there were some grounds of objection.

Dreadful injury might result to the interests of religion and of society if the Court were to refuse the mandamus in this case; for the consequence would be that both laity and clergy would be deprived of all means of objecting to the confirmation of a Bishop, no matter how strong their grounds of objection might be. The Metropolitan would be obliged to confirm within twenty days, under heavy penalties. On the other hand, what reasonable objection was there against the issuing of a mandamus? What injury could result from its being issued? Supposing it granted, the parties would go to trial in due form before the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Court of Audience, where the suspected unsoundness of Dr. Hampden's doctrines would be put to the test."

Mr. A. J. Stephens was heard in support of the right of the Court to grant the mandamus asked for; and Mr. Peacock, against the argument, that the power formerly exercised by the Pope had become vested in the Crown. The Sovereign could not dispense with certain conditions required in the person nominated as Bishop. The remedy asked for in the case under consideration, was not by way of appeal, but for a compulsory order from the Court to the Archbishop, to hear the parties.

Mr. Baddeley apprehended that, as far as the case came within the jurisdiction of the Court, it stood simply upon the ground that, when an inferior Court had turned parties away, and refused to hear them, the Court had power to order that inferior Court to admit the parties to a hearing. If otherwise, there would be a want and even a total denial of justice, such as could not be anticipated in a kingdom where the rights of the subject were so carefully guarded.

The amplification of this argument, and the citation of authorities, including the Scriptures, the canon and ecclesiastical law, occupied the remainder of the day. The learned gentleman had not concluded his address when the Court adjourned.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Baddeley resumed and concluded his argument to-day, when Sir F. Kelly, on the same side, was heard at considerable length. The learned gentleman reiterated the arguments he had advanced on obtaining the conditional rule ten days ago.

The Attorney-General then claimed the right of reply, as the case involved questions affecting the prerogatives of the Crown.

The Court, after hearing counsel on both sides on the point, decided that the Attorney-General had the right of reply, and accordingly the learned gentleman addressed a few observations to the Court, with a view of rebutting the arguments adduced generally by counsel, for the applicants.

The Court then rose at half-past four, without naming a day for giving its judgment.

BLOOMSBURY COUNTY COURT.

MILLER v. CHAMPION.—NEWSPAPERS CANNOT BE LEGALLY LENT ON HIRE.—The plaintiff in this case, a news-vender, sought to recover from the defendant, a retired tradesman, the sum of 6s. for newspapers lent to him to read. The plaintiff having proved his case, the defendant admitted the debt, but doubted whether he could be compelled to pay. The Judge observed that such a remark from him he considered disgraceful; but still he could not entertain the claim, as the law now stood the same as years ago, when it had been decided, that persons lending newspapers to read could not recover, but were liable for so doing to a fine of £50, it being considered by such trafficking in stamps to be defrauding the revenue, as it prevented the sale of papers. He therefore must dismiss the plaintiff. Judgment for defendant.

THE PEASLIN AFFAIR.—By his will, the late Duke de Choiseul-Praslin left to Mademoiselle Deluzy-Desportes, the governess of his children, a life income of 3000 francs. After her release from prison she commenced an action against Marshal Sebastiani, the guardian of the Duke's children, who had, it appears, declined to pay over the legacy. Last week the case came before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, when a demand was made, in the name of Mademoiselle Deluzy, that the legacy of 3000 francs a year left her by the will of the Duke, which was dated February 15, 1843, should be paid to her; that a book-case, about one hundred volumes, some articles of porcelain, crystal, and silver, several gowns, and articles of dress, together with the furniture of her chamber, and many other objects which she specified, should be given up, she attaching great value to them on account of the greater part of them having been given to her by the Mademoiselles de Praslin, her pupils; and, finally, that a sum of 5000 francs, which she had economised out of her salary, and placed in the Duke's hands, without, however, having received any written acknowledgment, should be restored. On behalf of Marshal Sebastiani, it was stated that he made no opposition to the payment of the legacy; that he was ready to give up every article that belonged to Mademoiselle Deluzy; but that, with respect to the sum she had left with the Duke, as it was really only 4000 francs, not 5000 francs, he was not prepared to pay more than 4000 francs. The Tribunal, by its judgment, declared that the legacy of 3000 francs a year shall be paid half-yearly to Mademoiselle Deluzy-Desportes, with the arrears due from the 24th of August last; that she shall receive 4000 francs (instead of the 5000 francs she had demanded), with interest from the date of her demand; and that all articles belonging to her shall be restored.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On the occasion of the condemnation of certain *employes* on the Orleans Railway for having, by their negligence, caused the accident which took place on that line on the 20th of November, the Correctional Tribunal of Orleans refrained from awarding damages to the persons injured until it should be able to make inquiries into their respective cases. Two parties not having been able to come to an arrangement with the Company, the Tribunal, in its sitting a few days ago, was called on to decide. One of these parties was a woman named Garbe, of Orleans, who received some violent contusions; the Company had offered her 500 francs, and the Tribunal awarded her 1000 francs. The other party was a widow of a man named Perrin, the man having died after having had his two legs, which were crushed, amputated. The Tribunal awarded the widow and her children 15,000 francs, 14,000 francs of which were to be placed in the public funds, the interest to be allowed to the widow for life, and at her death the fund to be divided among her three children. On the marriage of her two daughters, they are each to receive fortunes of 1500 francs, the same as their father allowed to his eldest girl, and the interest paid to the widow is to be reduced in proportion to the amount withdrawn. Finally, if the widow shall marry again, she is only to receive a third of the interest on the 14,000 francs.

RELEASE OF "THE BOY JONES" FROM HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.—Jones, who, on different occasions, found his way into Buckingham Palace, and remained there a considerable time, was disposed of as a sailor in one of her Majesty's ships. It appears that his conduct has been favourably noticed, and that he has behaved himself with great propriety. Some time since his father made application to the Lords of the Admiralty that the boy might be allowed to return home. This request was acceded to, and he was discharged from the ship *Harlequin*, lying at Smyrna, and furnished with a free passage home. He arrived in England a few days ago, and has now returned to his father, who resides somewhere in Westminster.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

JAMES ARCHBOLD O'REILLY, ESQ., OF BOYNE LODGE, CO. MEATH. This excellent and respected gentleman died a short time since at Kingstown, near Dublin. His loss is deeply deplored by his family and friends, and will be severely felt by the poor of his neighbourhood, to whom at all times, but more especially in the recent season of wretchedness and destitution, he was the most charitable benefactor. High-minded, courteous, and well-informed—sprung from an ancient Milesian family, and related to the leading Catholic Aristocracy, Mr. O'Reilly enjoyed the respect of all parties in his native country, and had the honour of being presented to King George IV., on his Majesty's visit to Dublin, as the descendant of Ireland's native Princes.

His father, John O'Reilly, Esq., of Rahatan, county Wicklow, derived from a branch of the O'Reillys, Princes of Breffny, and his mother, Jane, daughter of James Archbold, Esq., of Eadestown Castle, county Kildare, was descended from some of the oldest families in Ireland.

At the period of his decease, Mr. O'Reilly had attained an advanced age. By Cecilia, his wife, eldest daughter of Columbus Drake, Esq., of Ristown, county Meath, he leaves surviving issue, three sons and one daughter.

THE REV. WILLIAM MONEY-KYRLE.

THE REV. WILLIAM MONEY-KYRLE, of Hom House, county of Hereford, and Whetham, Wilts, died, a few days since, aged 71.

This much respected gentleman was second son of the late William Money, Esq., of Much Marcle, and succeeded to the family estates, in the counties of Hereford, Wilts, and Northampton, at the decease, in 1843, of his elder brother, Major-General Sir James Kyrle-Money, Bart., on which occasion, to evince his respect for the memory of his ancestor, Sir John Kyrle, Bart., of Much Marcle, whose property he inherited, he assumed, by Royal license, the surname of Kyrle, after that of Money. In Mr. Money-Kyrle vested the representation of four very ancient and eminent families—the Kyrles, of Herefordshire; the Ernles, of Wilts; the Washbournes, of Worcestershire; and the Houghtons, of Warwick. Of the first, was the celebrated John Kyrle, immortalized by Pope as "The Man of Ross;" and, of the second, Sir John Ernle, Chancellor of the Exchequer, temp. Charles II. and James II.

The deceased gentleman, a Master of Arts, of Oriel College, Oxford, was an acting Magistrate for the county in which he resided, and took a leading part as a Protectionist, in opposition to the repeal of the Corn-Laws. He married, in 1805, Emma, daughter of Richard Down, Esq., of Halliwick Manor House, Middlesex, and has left surviving issue, five sons and one daughter.

ISAAC DISRAELI, D.C.L.

ISAAC DISRAELI, whose surname has now been made by himself and his son famous in English literature, was the only child of Benjamin Disraeli, a Venetian merchant, who resided at Enfield, in Middlesex, where the young Disraeli received his early instruction. His education was, however, completed in Holland. At Amsterdam and Leyden he acquired several modern tongues, and attained much classic knowledge: proceeding to France, in 1786, he turned his attention to the French language and literature. Thence returning to England, he commenced his course of authorship by some verses published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; he put forth, in 1791, a "Defence of Poetry," which he, however, soon suppressed.

Happily delivered from the commercial pursuits to which at first he seemed destined, and placed in a position of pecuniary independence, Mr. Disraeli was enabled to devote his long life to letters. His numerous works bear proud testimony to his fervour in doing so. His favourite study was the literary character





THE LATE MR. DISRAELI.—FROM A SKETCH BY COUNT D'ORSAY.

Itself, to the illustration of which he wrote twelve volumes, and projected many more, intending to constitute of them a great work after the manner of Bayle. For many years a history of English literature had been expected from his pen, but his attention seems to have been ultimately diverted from it to his "Commentary on the Life and Reign of Charles I.," an historical labour which procured for him from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L. The design thus superseded was subsequently fulfilled partly in his "Amenities of Literature." But, before this, he had produced those memorials of his talents and fame, "The Curiosities of Literature," the "Quarrels and Calamities of Authors," and "The Illustrations of the Literary Character." Mr. Disraeli was struck with blindness in 1839, a calamity which did not prevent his publication of the "Amenities of Literature," which his daughter's help enabled him to produce. Mr. Disraeli was an occasional contributor to the *Quarterly Review*; in early youth he also published some poems and romances, the latter of which were anonymous. Few writers have been so much attached to literature, from a profound love for it, as this indefatigable author. Many a mind has been excited to literary effort and success by his graceful and entertaining lucubrations.

Mr. Disraeli died of influenza on the 19th instant, at his country seat, Bradenham House, Bucks, at the age of eighty-two years. Benjamin Disraeli, Esq., M.P., author of "Coningsby," &c., is his eldest son.

The accompanying Portrait, an excellent likeness, is from a drawing by Count D'Orsay, to whose courtesy our acknowledgments are given for permission to copy the same. The Portrait of the late Mr. Liston, at page 404 of our last volume, we omitted to state, is also from the pencil of Count D'Orsay.

#### ANCIENT STONE BRIDGE DISCOVERED IN KENT STREET.

This curious ancient structure, which has been recently laid open in consequence of making a new sewer along the Kent-road and Kent-street, is situated at the east end of Kent-street, where the new Dover-road joins that street, and nearly opposite to the Bull Inn.

The Bridge was well known to the surveyors and persons employed on the sewers by the name of Lock's Bridge, or the Lock Bridge, from its situation, near to the Lock Hospital for Lepers, formerly existing in Kent-street. It has, however, been completely invisible to the public for many years, the covered sewer having been built up close to each side of it, and the whole completely covered by the road, which is now much wider than the Old Bridge: this consists of a pointed arch of stone, with six ribs, similar to the oldest part of Old London Bridge, to



ANCIENT BRIDGE, IN KENT-STREET, SOUTHWARK.

Bow Bridge, and the Bridge at Eltham palace. There are, however, no mouldings to the ribs, which are merely chamfered at the edges. Its date may be about the middle of the fifteenth century. It carried the Old-Kent-road over one of the many streams which intersected that low ground, and which, flowing from the fields of Newington towards Bermondsey, there formed the boundary between the parishes of St. George Southwark and Newington. The width of the Bridge is 20 feet, the span of the arch, 9 feet, and the height 6 feet to the crown of the arch.

In Roque's Map of London, 1750, the stream is laid down, forming a large pool at the Bull Inn, passing under Kent-street by the Bridge in question, and then running eastward along the Kent-road to where the Bermondsey-New-road now is, but which was not then made; at this time, too, both sides of the Kent-road, from the Lock Bridge, were lined with hedge-rows.

This Bridge was, probably, a Manorial Bridge, erected by the Monks of Bermondsey Abbey, who were Lords of that Manor of Southwark now called the Great Liberty Manor. No doubt, that old Bridge, if it had memory and thought and speech, could tell its tales of weal and woe—of triumphant entries into the capital—of splendid processions through that now desolate and miserable street—of passing armies—

of rebellious insurrections—of pious and weary, and sometimes of merry, pilgrimages to St. Thomas of Canterbury; for, it formed part of the great Kent road, and the general thoroughfare from London to Canterbury, Dover, and the Continent.

This ancient relic has not been injured by the new works, but has of necessity been again concealed from view by the restoration of the road.

#### MISS CAROLINE LUCRETIA HERSHEY.

This lady died at Hanover, on the 9th instant, in the ninety-eighth year of her age. We quote the following correct necrology of her from the *Athenaeum*—

Caroline Lucretia Herschel "was the fourth daughter of Isaac Herschel and Anna Ilse Moritzen, his wife, and sister to the celebrated astronomer of that name, as well as the constant companion and sole assistant of his astronomical labours, to the success of which her indefatigable zeal, diligence, and singular accuracy of calculation not a little contributed. She was born in Hanover on the 16th of March, 1750, where she resided under the parental roof till her twenty-second year, when she joined her brother, then actively engaged in the musical profession at Bath, in England, a country which was destined to be her home for half a century. There, from the first commencement of his astronomical pursuits, her attendance on both his daily labours and nightly watches was put in requisition; and was found so useful, that on his removal to Datchet, and subsequently to Slough—he being then occupied with his reviews of the heavens and other researches—she performed the whole of the arduous and important duties of his astronomical assistant, not only reading the clocks and noting down all the observations from dictation as an amanuensis, but subsequently executing the whole of the extensive and laborious numerical calculations necessary to render them available to science, as well as a multitude of others relative to the various objects of theoretical and experimental inquiry in which, during his long and active career, he at any time engaged. For the performance of these duties, his Majesty King George the Third was graciously pleased to place her in the receipt of a salary sufficient for her singularly moderate wants and retired habits.

"Arduous, however, as these occupations must appear, especially when it is considered that her brother's observations were always carried on (circumstances permitting) till daybreak, without regard to season, and indeed chiefly in the intervals of his other occupations, she found time both for actual astronomical observations of her own and for the execution of more than one work of great extent and utility.

"The observations here alluded to were made with a small Newtonian sweeper constructed for her by her brother; with which, whenever his occasional absences or any interruption to the regular course of his observations permitted, she searched the heavens for comets, and that so effectively as on no less than eight several occasions to be rewarded by their discovery viz. on Aug. 1, 1786; Dec. 21, 1788; Jan. 9, 1790; April 17, 1790; Dec. 15, 1791; Oct. 7, 1793; Nov. 7, 1795; and Aug. 6, 1797. On five of these occasions (recorded in the pages of the 'Philosophical Transactions' of London) her claim to the first discovery is admitted. These sweeps moreover proved productive of the detection of several remarkable nebulae and clusters of stars previously unobserved, among which may be specially mentioned the superb Nebula, No. 1, Class V. of Sir William Herschel's catalogues—an object bearing much resemblance to the celebrated nebula in Andromeda, discovered by Simon Inarius—as also the Nebula V. No. 18; the 12th and 27th clusters of Class VII.; and the 45th, 65th, 72d, 77th, and 78th, of Class VIII. of those catalogues.

"The astronomical works which she found leisure to complete were—1st. 'A Catalogue of 561 Stars observed by Flamsteed,' but which, having escaped the notice of those who framed the 'British Catalogue' from that astronomer's observations, are not therein inserted: 2. 'A General Index of Reference to every Observation of every Star inserted in the British Catalogue.' These works were published together in one volume by the Royal Society; and to their utility in subsequent researches Mr. Baily, in his 'Life of Flamsteed,' pp. 388, 390, bears ample testimony. She further completed the reduction and arrangement as a 'Zone Catalogue of all the nebulae and clusters of stars observed by her brother in his sweeps; a work for which she was honoured with the Gold Medal of the Astronomical Society of London, in 1828; which Society also conferred on her the unusual distinction of electing her an honorary member.

"On her brother's death, in 1822, she returned to Hanover, which she never

#### INTERESTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

THE St. Alban's Architectural Society have lately caused some excavations to be made upon the site of the ancient Verulamium, and the result is important to every archaeologist, as well as to every one who takes an interest in Romano-British history.

At the Council Meeting of the British Archaeological Association, on the 22d ult., Mr. Roach Smith stated that he had recently visited these excavations; and a Correspondent has enabled us to illustrate them in the accompanying plan. We should state that they are under the superintendence of Mr. Grove Lowe and the Rev. Dr. Nicholson. "They were commenced," says the *Literary Gazette* report, "on the right side of the high road leading to Gorhambury, beyond St. Michael's Church, owing to the attention of Mr. Lowe being directed to a mass of flint masonry which projected from the bank. At this spot, the outer walls of a building of considerable magnitude have been laid open. In the lower part of the large field on the opposite side of the road, the foundations of another extensive building are being brought to light. It is almost semi-circular, with a double wall, the outer being six feet in width, the inner, three feet, with a gallery of about four feet between; near the termination, at one side of the inner, are the remains of small chambers or rooms; the width across this building is about sixty paces. There is every reason to believe that this large edifice may have been a theatre; its dimensions and form suggest a public use; and in perforating the centre, the made earth appears to be at least five feet deep, showing a considerable slope inwards from the walls. The Earl of Verulam, with great kindness and good feeling, has permitted a full exploration to be made; and it is to be hoped that every assistance will be rendered the St. Alban's Architectural Society in their laudable exertions in investigating a site so pregnant with valuable remains. Mr. Smith stated that he believed the entire plan of the ancient city might be discovered, with the foundations of most of the buildings, public and private.

"The walls of the edifices just opened have been cleared away almost to the last course of stones and tiles, most probably for materials to construct the Abbey on the hill opposite. Coins of the Constantine family, of Valens, and Gratian, have been found, as well as fragments of various kinds of pottery, marble, &c."

From a subsequent communication, we learn that every day-brings to light additional evidence in corroboration of the opinion expressed by the antiquaries who have examined the remains, namely, that the building was neither more nor less than a Theatre. Return walls have been found; and near the spot where the *proscenium* was placed, a tessellated pavement has been traced; but, on account of the frost, it has only been partially opened. The area of the Theatre (thirty paces across) has not yet been cleared; and, as the depth of soil in the centre where it has been probed, is at least twelve feet, the expense will be considerable. The British Archaeological Association have given the local Society £25, in aid of the excavations, and, we understand, the Archaeological Institute have



THE LATE MISS CAROLINE LUCRETIA HERSHEY.

again quitted, passing the last twenty-six years of her life in repose—enjoying the society and cherished by the regard of her remaining relatives and friends—gratified by the occasional visits of eminent astronomers—and honoured with many marks of favour and distinction on the part of the King of Hanover, the Crown Prince, and his amiable and illustrious Consort.

"To within a very short period of her death her health continued uninterrupted, her faculties perfect, and her memory (especially of the scenes and circumstances of former days) remarkably clear and distinct. Her end was tranquil and free from suffering—a simple cessation of life."

The writer of this very interesting memoir has, however, omitted to state, that besides being an Honorary Member of the Royal Astronomical Society, Miss Herschel was also similarly honoured by the Royal Irish Academy.

The accompanying portrait is copied, by permission, from a picture in the possession of Sir John Herschel, believed to be the only portrait of any authenticity. It very strongly recalls Miss Herschel's air and appearance in 1829, when the picture was painted; i. e., when the lady was in her 80th year.

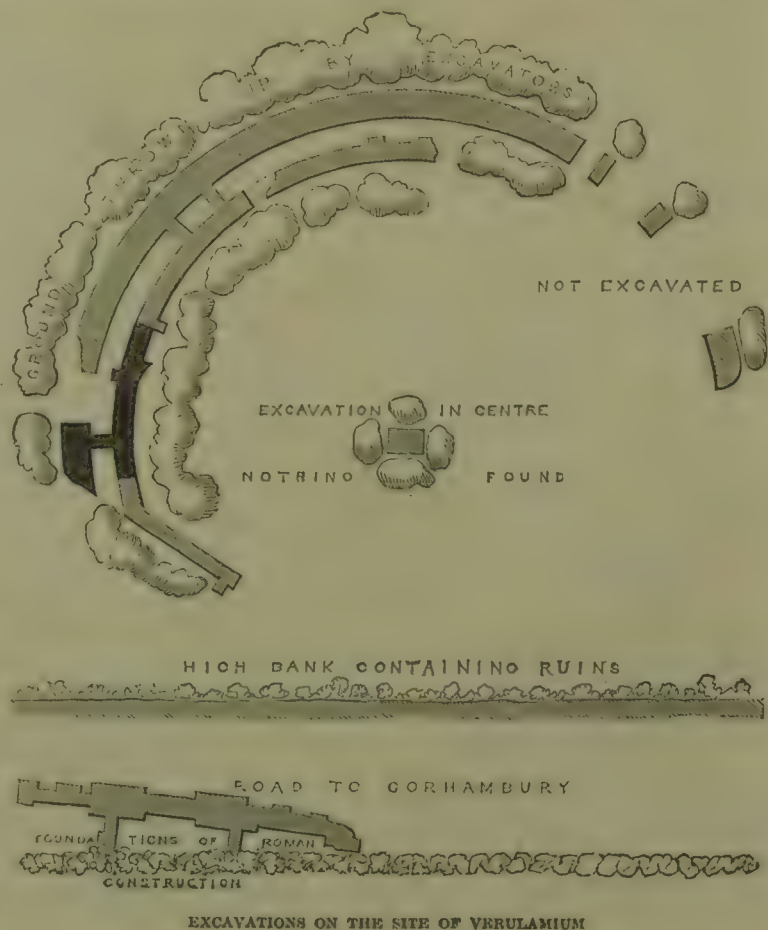
We append the following just and eloquent tribute to the merits of Miss Herschel, from Dr. Nichol's "Views of the Architecture of the Heavens":—

"The astronomer (Sir William Herschel), during these engrossing nights, was constantly assisted in his labours by a devoted maiden sister, who braved with him the inclemency of the weather—who heroically shared his privations that she might participate in his delights—whose pen, we are told, committed to paper his notes of observations as they issued from his lips; 'she it was,' says the best of authorities, 'who, having passed the nights near the telescope, took the rough manuscripts to her cottage at the dawn of day, and produced a fair copy of the night's work on the ensuing morning; she it was who planned the labour of each succeeding night, who reduced every observation, made every calculation, and kept everything in systematic order; she it was—Miss Caroline Herschel—who helped our astronomer to gather an imperishable name. This venerable lady has in one respect been more fortunate than her brother; she has lived to reap the full harvest of their joint glory. Some years ago, the gold medal of our Astronomical Society was transmitted to her to her native Hanover, whither she removed after Sir William's death; and the same learned Society has recently inscribed her name upon its roll: but she has been rewarded by yet more, by what she will value beyond all earthly pleasures; she has lived to see her favourite nephew, him who grew up under her eye unto an astronomer, gather around him the highest hopes of scientific Europe, and prove himself fully equal to tread in the footsteps of his father."

followed the example, by a similar donation; but it is hoped that the Government will be disposed to do what would have been immediately done by any Continental Government under similar circumstances, namely, grant a sum adequate to ensure the complete investigation of one of the most interesting and unexplored sites in the kingdom.

The last plan of the Remains was exhibited on Friday (yesterday) evening, at the meeting of the Association, at Sackville-street.

In an adjoining column will be found detailed an ancient Bridge in Southwark, which has just been brought to light by one of the most active members of the British Archaeological Association.







### "THE WIFE AND CHILD OF OSCEOLA."

THIS picture, painted by a North American Indian artist, has lately been brought to London by Colonel Sherburne, who has applied, through the American representative here for a channel by which to present the painting to the Queen. The picture portrays *Pe-o-ka*, the wife of OSCEOLA, the principal War Chief of the Seminoles, in Florida, and her Son, on hearing of his treacherous capture under the white flag, his imprisonment, and death in a dungeon, by the American General, after a seven years' war with the Seminole tribe.

As a pendant, we give the following poem from Mrs. Sigourney to Colonel Sherburne. It is founded on an incident during the war with the Seminoles in Florida, and while the last struggle was being made to save their hunting-grounds and homes from the grasp of the white man. While Colonel Sherburne was in the Cherokee nation, completing a treaty with that powerful tribe, which had for so many years caused great inquietude on the borders, and which he happily accomplished, he received instructions from the Government to take a delegation of the Cherokee Chiefs (with the assent of the Nation), and proceed to Florida, directly to the camps of the Seminole Chiefs, and endeavour to persuade them to bury the tomahawk, sign a treaty of lasting peace, and remove West. The success of Colonel Sherburne, and the termination of that long and bloody war, is already well known. Osceola, the principal war-chief, with his band, hoisted the *white flag*, and, under this emblem of peace, took the trail for St. Augustine, there to close the treaty, but, when near Fort Payton, a few miles from St. Augustine, the chief and his warriors were suddenly surrounded by the American dragoons, dispatched by the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and, not heeding the white flag, were seized, made prisoners, and marched under guard to St. Augustine, and there cast into the damp dungeon of Castle Marion. Some weeks after, the brave, young, heroic Osceola died of a broken heart, while surrounded by his wife, children, and weeping warriors, in a dismal dungeon. While sick, he gave to his friend, Col. Sherburne, his war plumes, turban, pipe of peace, and some other relics to remember him, also a lock of his hair. The day he died, his head was severed from his body, and placed in a vase of spirits, and now adorns the shelf of an apothecary in St. Augustine, Florida. His body was taken by the surgeons, and the headless skeleton of the chief may now be seen in the closet of a physician of note in Charleston, South Carolina. We may, therefore, well preface the beautiful lines of Mrs. Sigourney with the unanswerable question, *Where is Osceola's grave?*

Red Eagle of the southern sky,  
That dar'd the king of day!  
Who brought thee from thine eyrie  
proud  
To grovel in the clay?

High heart and brave! who struck thee  
down?  
No blood thy plumes distained,  
No arrow from the archer's bow  
Thy heaving bosom pained.

What check'd thy pinions soaring flight?  
What dimm'd thy piercing eye?  
Thy pale-fac'd brother knows the tale,  
But renders no reply.

Why plants he not some cypress tree  
O'er thy lone resting place?

Why breathes he not the dirge for  
thee,  
Oh, noblest of thy race!

But lo! a sudden requiem flow'd,  
In wild unmeasur'd tide—  
For pitying nature gave the strain  
That haughty man denied.

A moaning bird from rifled nest  
Pour'd forth a tuneful lay,  
And with sed melody detain'd  
The ear of parting day.

So, where by balmy breezes fann'd  
The dark palmettos wave,  
That lonely minstrel pour'd its wail  
O'er Osceola's grave.

Thus fell Osceola, the Seminole War-Chief of Florida, after battling to defend his country (which had been held by his tribe for two centuries), with only about 1200 warriors, against 10,000 troops and 1200 horse, for seven years. At last, to make sure of the great Chief, the American General condescended to take him by *treachery*, in which he succeeded, as appears above, which we take from an American paper.

THE LOST "AVENGER."—One or two circumstances relating to the unfortunate *Avenge* have come to our notice, which, for their interesting nature, and the testimony which they bear to the manly character of her officers, deserve to be made known. Shortly before the *Avenge* left Lisbon to proceed to the Mediterranean a boy fell overboard; and, as he was unable to swim, and was evidently sinking, Lieutenant Marryat humanely plunged into the water, with the hope of saving him. On Mr. Marryat reaching the water, the boy clasped him round the neck with both arms, and so completely paralysed his exertions that Lieutenant Marryat was compelled to call out for assistance. Upon this the First-Lieutenant (Hugh Kinsman) threw himself overboard, and succeeded in bringing his brother officer and the boy safely alongside the ship. But the circumstance which renders this anecdote remarkable is, that the boy, who could not swim, is one of the few, who out of the whole crew of the *Avenge*, were saved by the cutter which left her on the night of the wreck and landed on the coast of Africa.—*Malta Times*.

SCENE FROM "DIOGENE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

### FRENCH PLAYS.

THE grand classic play of *Diogene* has been produced with some care at the St. James's Theatre, we presume rather to give M. Bocage an opportunity of exhibiting his talent in representing the part of that cynical philosopher, than on account of any very high merit in the piece itself. The author, M. Felix Pyat, has treated his subject, as Frenchmen treat all subjects, with a thorough French nationality—the play savouring more of modern Paris than of ancient Athens. If it does not, however, possess the merit of a sincere and purely classical handling of the subject, it is that of a certain flashy cleverness, and by placing Diogenes in a variety of situations more or less probable, by introducing most of the sayings attributed to him, and, by bringing him in contact with the celebrated characters of his period, an effective rôle has been created, to which M. Bocage does every justice. His elo-

cution in the more serious passages was almost grand; but his delivery of the quiet, sarcastic bits, was, perhaps, more thoroughly effective and satisfactory. M. Bocage is remarkable for what is called on the stage his "make up," which he carries out not only in his dress, but in the actual gait and deportment which he assumes and identifies with the character he is impersonating. In the present part his head was constantly turned upwards, as if in scorn of all his race, and his features wore a contracted look of contempt, that seemed to have grown habitual, and to have become part and parcel of his countenance. Perhaps, the most striking scene was the one in which Diogenes in his tub, or rather barrel, was visited, so to speak, by all the "beauty and talent" of the Grecian capital, and which our artist has selected for illustration. Beyond the chief part there was little scope for acting. M. Cartigny, we may mention, was good in the character of a robber, who turns orator, and made a good deal of fun whenever he was on the stage. The trifling part of Laïs was made the most of by the pretty Mdle. Logier.



THE WIFE AND CHILD OF OSCEOLA, THE LAST OF THE SEMINOLE INDIAN CHIEFS.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

EVERY man having a head of game of his own—or his neighbour's—within his reach, was up and at it during the present week. Ah! nut-brown partridges! Ah! brilliant pheasants! for you, albeit the season was "frosty," yet was it far from "kindly" also. When, during the periods of their lawful exercise, hunting, coursing, and steeple-chasing are interrupted by the skiey influences, the gun is the great resource of those who, in the pursuit of field sports, "lead ambrosial lives." But, should those pastimes be frozen up towards the end of January—

Then do they shoot that rarely shot before,  
And those who always shoot, shoot still the more.

Appropos of the trigger, an amusing sample of lax construction has been going the round of the papers—unfortunately, in an anonymous form. A few years ago there happened a particularly wet and bleak summer: in the following autumn a noble Marquis thus announced the benevolent spirit with which it had inspired him:—"In consequence of the backwardness of the season, Lord Camden does not intend shooting himself or any of his tenants till the second week of September!"

Such of the rural tribes who happen to be without a taste for shooting themselves, and possess souls of enterprise with the means of ministering to them, repair to the metropolis when the country air is down at zero. For this reason we have lately had many provincial-looking characters about: stores of blue "chokers" in our streets, and a far better muster at the Corner than heretofore; still, though the market had more the appearance of business than has been its wont, it was little more than semblance. Speculation is never active till spring gives it vitality—there is no forcing the odds. Moreover, there is a greater variety of turf crops now than in former years. When the Derby was the cynosure of the ring from November to May, there was always a little doing upon it. Now the Chester Cup is a formidable rival—among the really industrious it has rather the call of the great three-year-old race. Already upwards of a score of animals have been backed for it, and before the day three times as many will find friends of one sort or another. Thus it will be a source of certain profit to those—who are paid their winnings; this we may anticipate without fear of misleading the reader. The acceptances for the Chester Cup are to be declared on or before the first of February; therefore, up to Tuesday next, any gentleman being so fortunate as to possess a courser backed for that issue, may lay against it with complete confidence—as he has only to "scratch" his nag, and put the balance to the credit of his book. That this will be the case with some now in the betting—that is to say so far as the result will affect the public—is not improbable. Fair as the handicaps undoubtedly is, one cannot canvass the list of the "taken" at Tattersall's without feeling that there is something ominous in the word—in more than one instance. A few days will set this at rest; and, in the meantime, the curious had better not expose themselves to the possibility of illustrating the problem. The range, to be sure, is very extensive, the layers having thirty-five against the field—and barring the favourite. But there will be ample scope for fancy even after Tuesday shall have weeded the present field, or rather prairie. In the Derby, as premised, there is no movement. When it comes, those who have the odds quoted against Glendower, Springy Jack, Assault, and Cervus, will have no reason to regret their investments. Next week we will deal with the Chester acceptances.

## TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Chester betting improves daily, and is likely to furnish as many "pots" as ever; at present, we have only Blaze, Keleshe, Jonathan Wild, Cracow, Giselle, and Rufus in great request, but have no doubt that every week will add to the number; we anticipate a very large acceptance. The Derby betting shows a slight decline in Besborough, and a marked improvement in Keraun, who is described to be "all over a race-horse." We give the final averages this afternoon:—

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.		
15 to 1 agst The Curate (t)	40 to 1 agst Father Matthew (t)	50 to 1 agst Shaver (t)
NEWMARKET HANDICAP.		
16 to 1 agst Kimbleworth (t)	16 to 1 agst Kimbleworth (t)	16 to 1 agst Kimbleworth (t)
The acceptance for this race is not at all complimentary to the handicappers.		
CHESTER CUP.		
Even on the field agst 30	50 to 1 agst Clumsy (t)	66 to 1 agst Conyngham (t)
20 to 1 agst Blaze	50 to 1 agst The Swallow (t)	66 to 1 agst War Eagle
30 to 1 agst Keleshe (t)	50 to 1 agst Cossack (t)	1600 to 25 agst King of Kildare
40 to 1 agst Cracow	66 to 1 agst Rufus (t)	2000 to 35 agst Joe o' Sot (t)
50 to 1 agst Jonathan Wild	66 to 1 agst Maid of Mother-	1000 to 10 agst West Country-
60 to 1 agst Giselle (t)	66 to 1 agst Maid of Mother-	1000 to 10 agst West Country-
50 to 1 agst Lady Hylda (t)	66 to 1 agst Cawston (t)	600 to 400 on the field agst 23.
DERBY.		
9 to 1 agst Surplice	20 to 1 agst Assault (t)	33 to 1 agst Besborough
13 to 1 agst Glendower	33 to 1 agst Cervus	1000 to 30 agst Keraun (t)
20 to 1 agst Springy Jack (t)	1000 to 15 agst Doerstalk (t)	1000 to 15 agst Doerstalk (t)
The Leamington Steeple Chases are postponed until Tuesday and Wednesday next.		

THURSDAY.—The Chester Cup again engrossed the attention of the Subscribers, and three fresh "pots" were added to the list published under Monday's betting—viz., War Eagle, Rufus, and Queen Mary; the outlay on this trio, and on Clumsy, Cracow, and Jonathan Wild was liberal. Blaze retreated to 25 to 1, and was barely as good a favourite as Keleshe. Nothing done on the Derby.

LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.		
19 to 1 agst Kimbleworth	20 to 1 agst Brunette (t)	13 to 1 agst Reflection
10 to 1 agst Sir Peter Laurie	12 to 1 agst Millwood	20 to 1 agst The Conjuror
NEWMARKET HANDICAP.		
25 to 1 agst Blaze	40 to 1 agst The Swallow	50 to 1 agst Lightning
30 to 1 agst Keleshe (t)	40 to 1 agst Cracow (t)	100 to 15 agst The Tartar (t)
33 to 1 agst Jonathan Wild (t)	50 to 1 agst Rufus (t)	100 to 15 agst Bingham (t)
33 to 1 agst Clumsy	50 to 1 agst War Eagle (t)	100 to 15 agst Glen Saddle

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very moderate supply of English wheat has been received up to our market this week, coastwise, it consisting of only 338 quarters. By land carriage the arrivals have been tolerably good. The show of samples to-day was moderately extensive, and the demand for most kinds was far from active, at Monday's quotations. Really fine parcels of foreign wheat sold slowly, at full prices. In all other kinds next to nothing was doing. Barley was in short supply, and far request, at full currencies. Most of the supply of malt found buyers, at full prices. The best oats were quite as dear, but other qualities were neglected. Beans, peas, and four were a dull inquiry.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3380; barley, 5660; oats, 1110. Foreign: oats, 970. Flour, 3260 sacks; malt, 3200 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex, and Kent, red, 45s to 54s; ditto, white, 45s to 57s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45s to 48s; ditto, white, 47s to 52s; rye, 32s to 35s; grinding barley, 28s to 31s; distilling ditto, 28s to 31s; malting ditto, 28s to 34s; Northern and Lincolnshire, 50s to 52s; Chevalier, 52s to 53s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed, 21s to 23s; potato ditto, 26s to 27s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 20s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, new, 36s to 38s; ditto, old, 40s to 44s; grey peas, 38s to 42s; mangle, 36s to 42s; white, 40s to 43s; bolters, 45s to 46s per quarter. Town-made flour, 43s to 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 41s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 41s, per 280 lbs.—foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 23s to 27s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—A few speculative purchases of clover seed have taken place since our last report, and prices are well supported. Canary, linseed, and rapeseed—especially the two latter articles—are quite as dear. Other seeds are heavy. Cakes are in fair request, at our quotations.

Linseed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 47s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48s to 58s; hempsed, 35s to 38s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 7s to 7s 6d; tares, 6d to 7s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £29 to £32 per last of ten quarters; linseed cakes, £13 5s to £13 15s; ditto, foreign, £29 to £10 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £6 to £5 5s per ton; canary, 62s to 68s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 53s 1d; barley, 30s 4d; oats, 21s 1d; rye, 30s 8d; beans, 38s 8d; peas, 43s 2d.

The Sic Wm. Average.—Wheat, 53s 3d; barley, 31s; oats, 21s 1d; rye, 31s 1d; beans, 40s 1d; peas, 45s 10d.

Tea.—Although only a moderate business is doing in this article, the market must be considered steady, at fully last week's quotations.

Sugar.—Both raw and refined sugars have commanded a firm demand, at an advance in the quotations of 6d per cwt. Brown lumps are selling at 5s to 5s 6d; and standard ditto, 5s to 5s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—Next to nothing is doing in coffee, the prices of which have, in some instances, a downward tendency.

Rice.—Bengal qualities have declined a trifle. In other parcels we have no change to notice, with a slow demand.

Provisions.—Although the supplies of Irish butter are large, that article, owing to the prevailing cold weather, is firm, at very full prices. Carlow and Clonmel, landed, 9s to 9s 6d; Cork, 9s to 9s 6d; Limerick and Belfast, 8s 7½d to 9s; Dublin, 8s to 9s; Waterford, 8s to 9s; Sligo, 8s to 9s; and Tralee, 8s to 9s per cwt. On board, next to nothing is doing. Fine Dutch butter is quite as dear, but other parcels are neglected. The finest brands are selling at 10s to 11s; good, 9s to 10s; and inferior and middling, 7s to 9s per cwt. English butter is steady, at 10s to 10s 6d per cwt. for fine Dorset, and 10s 6d to 11s per dozen lbs. for fresh. Bacon is in active request, and is 2s per cwt. dearer. Prime Waterford sizeable, 62s to 65s; and heavy, 61s to 63s per cwt. Pale and three middles are 1s to 2s higher. Lard and Irish hams are quite as dear. Otherwise, the provision trade is dull.

Tallow.—All kinds of tallow are a dull sale, and quite 3d per cwt. lower. P.Y.C. on the spot is 47s 6d; and, for delivery in February and March, 47s per cwt.

Oils.—We have to report a better sale for most kinds of oil, at fully last week's prices.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £3 14s; clover ditto, £3 10s to £4 15s; and straw, £1 4s to £1 10s per load.

Spirits.—Only a moderate business has been doing in rum, and prices are barely supported. Brandy moves off steadily, at full currencies. Corn spirits firm, at 10s for English, and 9s 10d for Irish and Scotch.

Wool.—Privately, very little business is doing in wool, yet prices are mostly supported.

Potatoes.—The best qualities are now selling at from 11s to 15s per ton.

Coals (Friday).—Adair's, 16s 6d; Wyllm, 17s; Pontop Windsor, 15s 6d; Lambton, 22s 8d; Stewart's, 22s 3d; Kelloe, 22s 6d per ton.

Hops (Friday).—Although our market is by no means active, really fine colour samples of hops of last year's growth fully support last week's prices. The middling and inferior qualities are a slow sale; and old parcels may be had on very low terms:—Sussex pockets, £2 18s to £3 7s; Wens of Kent ditto, £3 0s to £3 8s; Mid and East Kent ditto, £3 6s to £3 15s.

Smithfield (Friday).—The supply of beasts here this morning was very small, and of middling quality. Although the weather was moderately fine, the beef trade—owing to the high rates demanded by the salesmen—was in a sluggish state, at about Monday's quotations. The primest Scots produced 5s per 8lb. There were on sale only 3 beasts and 5 calves from abroad. With sheep we were scantily supplied. Prime Downs moved off steadily, at full prices; otherwise, the mutton trade was dull. In calves—the numbers of which were small—a fair amount of business was passing at late rates. Hogs were a slow sale, at our quotations. Milch cows were quoted at from £14 to £17 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beans, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; prime large ones, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 10d to 5s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; second quality, ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d. Suckling calves, 20s to 24s; and quarter old store pigs, 19s to 25s each; hogs, 7d; cows, 12s; sheep, 25d; calves, 14s; pigs, 25d.

Newgate and Leadmill (Friday).—We had a steady trade to-day, at very full prices.

Per 8lb by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime large ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; large pork, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; small pork, 4s 4d to 4s 6d.

ROBT. HENBERT.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Another difficulty in the employment of money has recently developed itself. Among the varied description of securities lodged for advances with bankers and bill brokers, none was preferred to Foreign Bills. But the recent failures on the Continent, so extensive in their character, and with every probability of increasing, have materially tended to shake the almost implicit confidence with which they have been hitherto regarded. Exchequer Bills and loans on Stock have, therefore, for some time past, been largely resorted to, by discount houses, as investments for their capital left on loan, or "call." This species of investment necessarily has its limits, and the almost valueless state of capital on the Stock Exchange shows it to be, for the present, an exhausted resource. Under these circumstances, it is not very surprising to learn that the large discount house of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Company, on Wednesday, intimated to their depositors that three per cent is now their maximum rate, and that the example has been since followed by discount houses generally. Following this course of reduction, the Directors of the Bank of England gave notice, on Thursday, that the maximum rate of discount would be reduced from five to four per cent. However this course on the part of the Bank Directors may be regretted, for reasons already referred to in former numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, it could only be expected. The Directors' duty to the proprietary could not permit them to be excluded from the discount market, which, had they continued at five per cent, must have inevitably occurred. Notwithstanding, it is regarded with dread by the experienced, from the impulse to speculation that it will, in all probability, quickly promote.

The failure of Messrs. Volkert and Lubeck, of Gottenburgh, was mentioned on "Change on Saturday." This house has been but a short time in the timber trade. Its debts are not supposed to be heavy.

The payment of five shillings in the pound, proposed to be made by Messrs. Perkins, Schlusser, and Mullins, will be on and after the 29th instant. This firm is, it appears, about to dissolve. Mr. Perkins will probably retire from business altogether, while Mr. Schlusser will become associated with the opulent firm of Messrs. J. H. Schroder and Co., from which Mr. Post withdraws on account of ill health, having realised an ample competency. Mr. Mullens will carry on the business of Messrs. Perkins, Schlusser, and Mullens, in conjunction with a partner of ample means.

The private letters from India, on Tuesday, confirm the view already expressed, that the accounts on the whole are less unfavourable than might have been anticipated. The only failures announced at Calcutta, in consequence of the news brought up by the London mail of the 25th of October, were those of Messrs. Colville, Gilmore, and Co., the correspondents of Barclay, Brothers, and Co.; and B. T. Ford and Co., the correspondents of Rickards, Little, and Co. The Union Bank had paid with promptitude such of their returned draughts as had been presented, and hopes were entertained that the establishment would not be irretrievably broken up. As regards Messrs. Lambe, Rainalds, and Co., the correspondents of Laurence, Phillips and Co., at Colombo, it seems that no doubt whatever was entertained of their stability; and, there is also reason for supposing that, unless suddenly pressed by return bills, Messrs. Vinay, Cardozo, and Co., the correspondents of the same firm at Madras, will also be able to stand their ground. The accounts of the position of the North-Western Bank of India are likewise entirely satisfactory. It is mentioned that the Bank of Bengal had resolved upon an issue of post notes.

Consols, on Monday, opened with animation at a slight improvement on the rise of the preceding week, and quoted 89½ upon the news brought by the Indian Mail transpiring. A slight reaction reduced the prices to 89, but 89½ was soon after quoted, at which prices they closed. A slight reaction on Tuesday, arising from the state of affairs in Italy and France, again reduced the price to 89, and the market continued weaker during the day, closing at 88½ for Money. Improved prices from Paris caused an advance in quotations on Wednesday, and 89½ for Money was registered. This improvement was not, however, maintained, prices receding to 88½. On Thursday, however, greater firmness succeeded, in consequence of the reduction in the rate of discount by the Bank of England; it also had a favourable influence on Exchequer Bills, and India Bonds improved. The market for English Securities closed firmly at the following rates:—Bank Stock, 201; Reduced, 89½; Three per Cent Consols Annuities, 89½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent Annuities, 90½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 8 15-16; Ditto, Oct. 10, 1859, 8 11-16; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8½; Ditto 30 years, 1880, 15; India Stock, 239; Bank Stock for Account, 201½; Consols for Account, 89½; Exchequer Bills, £1000, 32 premium; Ditto, £500, 33 premium.

In the Foreign House, Spanish, on Monday, advanced, the Five per Cents closing at 20½ to 21; Three per Cent, 30½ to 31. The cause was better prices from Madrid, particularly as regarded the Active Bonds. Each successive finance Minister has his favourite description of stock, to serve his own and friends' turn; so it may be inferred that Actives are the present Minister's choice. These prices, as our list shows, have been since slightly improved on. Portuguese Stock is rather better, and Mexican maintains its price, although there have not been any transactions of consequence. The closing list gives quotations as follows:—Brazilian Bonds, Small, 83½; Chilean Bonds, 6 per Cent, 90; Ecuador Bonds, 3; Peruvian Bonds, 6 per Cents, 41; Portuguese 5 per Cents, 30; Ditto, 4 per Cent, 26; Spanish 5 per Cent, 1840, 20½; Ditto, Account, 20½; Ditto, 1844, 16½; Ditto, Coupons, 13½; Ditto, Passive, 4½; Ditto, Deferred, 14; Ditto, 3 per Cent, 30½; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent, 39; Dutch 2½ per Cent, 12 Guild, 53½; Ditto, 4 per Cent Certificates, 85½.

Railway Stocks displayed some animation at the beginning of the week—Eastern Counties, Blackwall, and Great Northern registering an advance. London and Brighton, on the contrary, have fallen about £2 per share. Notwithstanding the reduction of the rate of interest, prices were heavy at the close of the week, which the following list will confirm:—Aberdeen, 26; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 24½; Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, 15; Bristol and Exeter, 65; Caledonian, 35½; East Anglia, £25, L. and E. and L. and D., 12½; Ditto, £3 10s, L. and E. H., 1½; Eastern Counties, 15½; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, 53; East Lancashire, New, 9½; Great Northern, 4½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 24½; Great North of England, 23½; Ditto, New, £15, 24½; Great Western, 104; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 19½; Hull and Selby, 102½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Quarter Shares, 12½; Ditto, Fifths, 7½; Ditto, Thirds (Reg.), 5 dis.; Ditto, West Riding Union, 2½ dis.; Ditto, Preston and Wyre, 34s; Leeds and Bradford, 95; Leeds and Thirsk, 30½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 42½; Ditto, Pref. Con., Five per Cent, 47½; London and Greenwich, 8½; London and N. Western, 151½; Ditto, Quarters, L. and B., 34½; London and South Western, 55; Midland, 114; Ditto £50 Shares, 13½; North British, 27; Ditto Half Shares, 12; Ditto Thirds, 2; North Staffordshire, 10½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 20½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 7½; Scottish Central, 30; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3½; South Devon, 23; South Eastern and Dover, 30½; Ditto No. 4, 5½; South Wales, 8½; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 5½; Vale of Neath, &c.; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 31½; Ditto Extension No. 1, 19½; Ditto Ditto No. 2, 13; Ditto G. N. E. Preference, 9½; York and North Midland, 77; Northern of France, 11½; Sambre and Meuse, 7½; London and Westminster, 24.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Buoyancy again was the characteristic of the market yesterday. Consols advanced to, and closed at, 89½ for Money, and 89½ for the February Account. The Foreign Funds did not materially vary. Shares were heavy, at previous quotations.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

## BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT.

J JEWRY, jun., Cardiff, boat and shoemaker.

## BANKRUPTS.

J T JAY, Aale, Norfolk, surgeon. J BRIDGTON, grocer. J SCHLESINGER, Upper North-plaza, 6½s Inn-road, manufacturer of metals. W RAY, Roll's-buildings, Fetter-lane, coal-dealer. S LOW, Albion-place, Stoke Newington, cattle-salesman. W E MANBY, Strand, oilman. E MOSLEY, Upper Gloucester-street, Dorset-square, wine-merchant. E OLIVE, West-street, Finsbury-circus, merchant. W REYNOLDS, Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, builder. T BRUNKEE, Queen-street, Finsbury, vidding manufacturer. S PRENTICE, Slough, Bucks, Englishman, lemmenger. R G WARD, Newgate-market, butcher. J WILLIAMS, Hampstead-road, builder. J M LEE, Hungerford-street, Strand, underwriter. H ELCOCK, Hursley, Southampton, grocer. R LANGWORTH, Liddington-place, Oakley-square, builder. W E STACY, Titchborne-street, Haymarket, tailor. G J SHARP, Duke-street, Tooley-street, tailor. A LOCKWOOD, Wrexham, Denbighshire, builder. J CHOAAT, Ipswich, shoemaker. E HAMPTON, Liverpool, hotel keeper. F F MCKENNA, Egrement, Cheshire, wine merchant. MARIA SHERFIELD, Embsote, Warwickshire, brassfounder. T BATE, Birmingham, hatter. F JOULE SMITH, Eccleshall, Staffordshire, currier. J T PHIPPS, Darlington, Durham, linen-draper. T W HORNSBY, Darlington, Durham, miller. J A INGLIS, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, draper. G FLETCHER, Egrement, Cumberland, tanner. J WATTS, Swindon, Wiltshire, coal dealer. C P FOX, Barnstaple, Devonshire, surgeon. R FEARNHIDES, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, draper. S H BIERLEY, Halifax, Yorkshire, grocer. J WEST, Ravenshall, Lancashire, cotton spinner. T HOLCROFT, Manchester, silk manufacturer. J SPEAKMAN, Astley, Lancashire, joiner.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

W TAYLOR, Rainforth, Falkirk, grain dealer. N STEWART, George-street, Perth, wine merchant. T M AITHER, Glasgow, print seller. J HALL, Alloa, merchant. J D PEARSE, Glasgow, merchant. J RIDDELL, Paisley, wine merchant. D LINDSAY, Tron-gate-street, Glasgow, wool merchant. J GIBSON and Co, Port Dundas, Glasgow, silk spinner. G NAPIER, Edinburgh, sharebroker. G and S McLENNAN, Glasgow, distillers. D McCALLUM, Glasgow, grocer. TURNER and McLELLAN, Glasgow, woollen drapers. T ROSS and Co, Quindlenburg, Strirlingshire, farmers and cattle dealers.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28.

## WHITEHALL, JAN. 28.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint Major-General John Bell, C B, to be Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Guernsey, in the room of Major General William Francis Patrick Napier, C B.

## WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 28.

2nd Life Guards: Captain J S Dodsworth to be Captain, vice R Blane; Lieut the Hon R N Lawley to be Captain, vice Dodsworth; Cornet and Sub-Lieut the Hon J H D Astley to be Lieutenant, vice Lawley; Lieut G E C. Hornby to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut, vice Astley. 6th Dragoon Guards: Cornet A M Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Gwynne. 3rd Light Dragoons: Cornet G E F Kammie to be Lieutenant, vice J D White; G T Ricketts to be Cornet, vice Kammie. 11th: Cornet and Adjutant W Ennis to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet E A Cook to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander; M W Wilson to be Cornet, vice Cook. 12th: W Thacker to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Brett. 14th: Lieut H E Reader to be Lieutenant, vice Greenham. Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards: Ensign and Lieut W C Lyon to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Melville; Ensign T F Rolt to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Lyon. 10th Foot: Brevet Major R Denny to be Captain, vice Parratt. 31st: R J Loeon to be Ensign, vice Swaifield. 32nd: Lieut W Greenham to be Lieutenant, vice Reader. 50th: Ensign C Macdonald (Brevet Major of Montreal) to be Ensign, vice Heaton. 56th: Ensign W W Bassett to be Lieutenant, vice Saunders; M Couran to be Ensign, vice Bassett. 58th: Capt T Parratt to be Captain, vice Denny. 60th: Major Lord C J F Russell to be Major, vice J H Trevelyan; Brevet Major J Temple to be Major, vice Lord C J F Russell; Lieut D Jones to be Captain, vice Second Lieut J W Battersby. 61st: Lieut W Jones to be Captain, vice Lillingston; to be Second Lieutenant, vice Battersby. 63rd: Ensign F E C Sheldon to be Ensign, vice Holt. 70th: J A Rae to be Ensign, vice Sheldon. 75th: Lieut W Brooks to be Captain, vice Brevet Major J Bolton. 91st: W E B Stauton to be Ensign, vice Lamont. 93rd: Lieut J F A Harle to be Adjutant, vice Macdonald. 99th: Cadet A F Smith to be Ensign, vice Frazer.

BREVET.—Major Lord C J F Russell to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Capt J S Dodsworth to be Major in the Army.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

SUFFOLK.—J H L Anstruther, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

R SPENCER, St Sidwell, Exeter, printer.

## BANKRUPTS.

F JENKINS, Love-lane, City, corn merchant. T ELLISON, Luton, Bedfordshire, plumber. A E PLAYER, Braintree, Essex, grocer. E MAXTED, Upper Seymour-square, Euston-square, bricklayer. J WALTERS, Union-street, Southwark, bottle-maker. J TURNER, Newmarket, saddler. J INWOOD, Albion-grove West, Ilford, builder. ANNE C H ORMSBY, Church-street, Hackney, butcher. H SHEDDEN, Brentford, Middlesex, coal-dealer. S W YOUNGMAN, Norwich, wine merchant. C COUSINS, Lee's-news, Grosvenor-square, Middlesex, corn merchant. A GREEN, St Ives, Huntingdonshire, veterinary surgeon. C BURROWS and J PARKER, Phoenix-wharf, City-road Basin, coal-merchants. J WHITE, Shrewsbury, auctioneer. J W WATSON, Shrewsbury, scrivener. E PRICE, Leominster, farmer. E GOUGH, Wem, Salop, druggist. J GADSBY, Coventry, wine and spirit-merchant. A MORISON, son, Cheltenham, hotel-keeper. J MOSELEY, Neath, Glamorganshire, watchmaker. B L WATSON, Bath, hotel-keeper. J BROMLEY, Kingston-upon-Hull, glass-dealer. H HUSBAND, Richmond, Yorkshire, innkeeper. S I THIRSK, Yorkshire, confectioner. T BASKERVILLE, Liverpool, victualler. W CRAVEN, Birkenhead and Boulton-cum-Spital, Chester, general contractor. P J ANTILL, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine and spirit-merchant.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

J KAY, Partick, Glasgow. R GRANT, Libster, merchant. CLAPPERTON and SMITH, South-bridge-street, Edinburgh, tailors. A MITCHELL and Co, Paisley, scouers. J WILKIE, Uddington, plough manufacturer. N POLLOCK, Paisley, grocer. H MONTEATH, Galashiels, manufacturer. F CALDWELL, jun., Ardrossan, Ayr, merchant. J BELL, Haddington, engineer. T KIRK, Glasgow, engineer.

## BIRTHS.

At 76, Eaton-square, the Viscountess Adare, of a daughter.—At Pau, the lady of Lieutenant A. A. Shaw, 2nd Madras Native Infantry, of a daughter.—At the Vicarage, St. Ippolyts, near Hitchin, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Henry Steel, of a daughter.—At Longcot Parsonage, Emily, the wife of the Rev. E. Harcourt, of a son.—At St. George's, the Lady Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. E. Harcourt, of a daughter.—At Sansted Rectory, Kent, the wife of the Rev. S. G. B. White, of a son.—At Fawley Rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. William Gibson, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral, Madras, Charles P. Kirby, Esq., of Bangalore, of the Mysore Commission, and Captain of the 14th Regiment, Madras Army, to Caroline, second daughter of Henry Hedley, Esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.—At Kensington Church, Frederick William Strickland, Esq., of Alfred-place West, Thurlow-square, to Harriett Isabella, only daughter of the late Major Archibald Dickson, H.E.I.C.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Rev. Herman Douglas, M.A., Minister of the National Scottish Mission Church in Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, to Caroline Elizabeth, relict of C. H. Maclean, Esq., of 22, Wilton-crescent.

## DEATHS.

At Hom House, the Rev. William Money-Kyrle, of Hom House, Much Marcle, in the county of Hereford, in the 72nd year of his age.—At Limerick, Captain William Baillie Jopp, 6th Regiment, youngest son of the late Keith Jopp, Esq.—At Chichester, the Rev. W. S. Bayton, rector of Ford and vicar of Malbury, in the 77th year.—At Havre, near Exeter, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel South, in his 88th year.—At the Vicarage, Westleigh, near Bideford, aged 88, Lieutenant-General Thomas, formerly of Brockhill, Devon, Lieutenant-Governor of Tynemouth and Cliffe Fort, Northumberland, and a magistrate for the county of Devon.—At 117, Pall-mall, General John Vincent, Colonel of the 69th Regiment, aged 83, deeply and sincerely lamented.—At Istock, Leicester, Charles Gouldard, D.D., sub-dean of Lincoln, in the 78th year.—On the 22nd inst., Mary, wife of Rev. H. W. Hyde, Grove-lane, Camberwell.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN

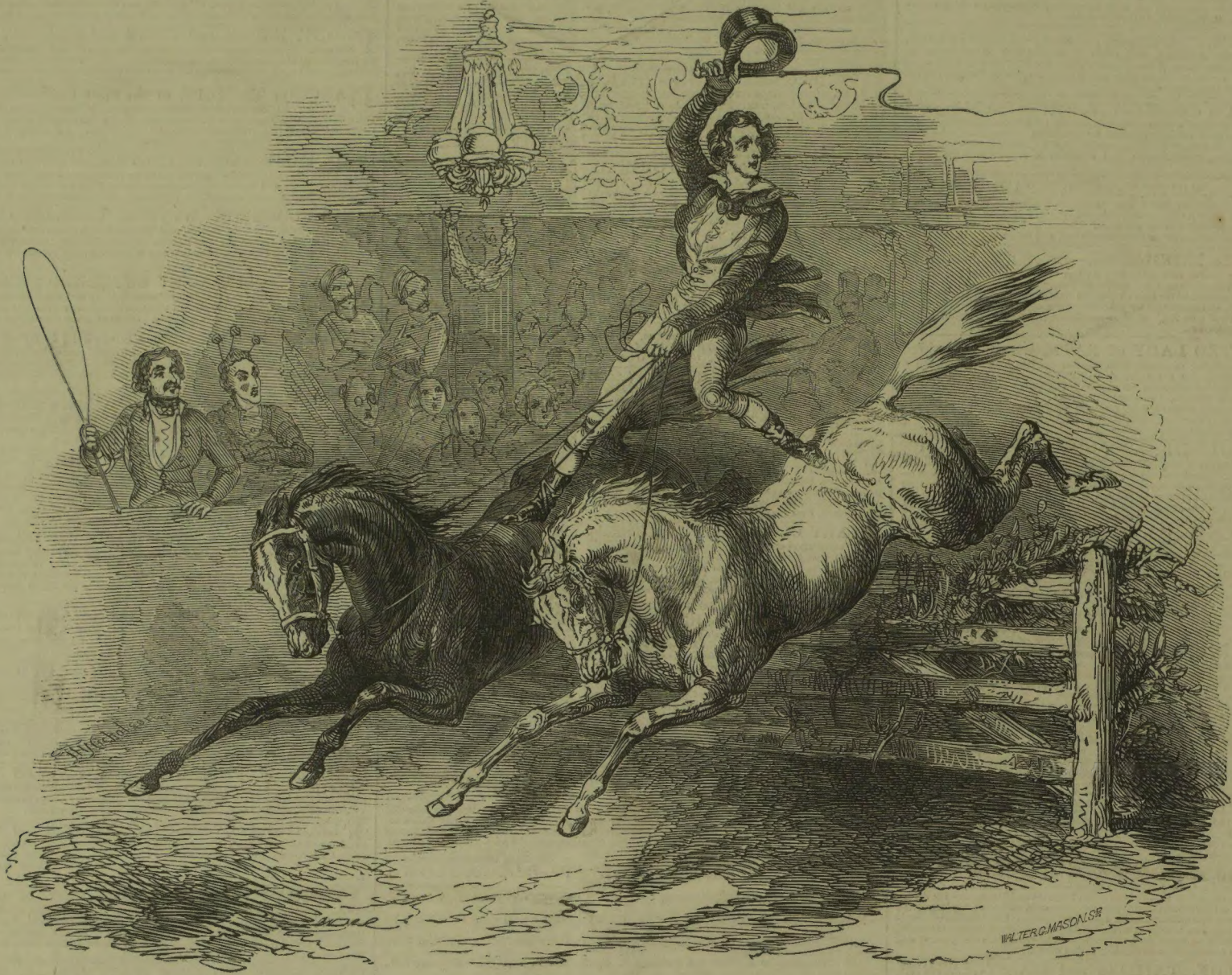
THEATRE.—Established in 1847, for the purpose of rendering a more perfect performance of the Lyric Drama than has hitherto been attained in this country. The nobility, gentry, subscribers and patrons of music, are respectfully informed that the Season 1848 will commence the first week in March, in the new and commodious edifice constructed last year.

OPERA.—For the production of the established works by the great masters of every school—for the effective representation of the repertoire of seventeen operas mounted, and of compositions to be produced for the first time in this country—engagements have been made with the following eminent artists:—PRIMI SOPRANI: Madame Gris and Madame Pessani, Madame Ronconi, Mdle. Stefani and Madame Castellan (her first appearance), Mdle. Corbati and Madame Angiolina Zoja (of the Scala, in Milan, her first appearance in this country), and Madame Pauline Garcia Viardot (her first appearance).—CONTRALTOS: Mdle. Albini.—TENORS: Signor Mario and Signor Salvi, Signor Lavini, Signor Luigi TRAITTO: Mdle. Albini.—BASSO: Signor Agostino Corradi, the celebrated basso, is daily expected.—BASSO COMICO: Signor Agostino Corradi.—FIRST YOUNG MAN: Signor Tagliadori and Signor Polini.—SECOND YOUNG MAN: Signor Salvi (from the Scala).—DIRECTOR OF THE MUSIC, COMPOSER, AND CONDUCTOR: Mr. Costa.—THE ORCHESTRA, comprising the distinguished professors of last season, will be increased by additional artists.









M. JEAN POLASKI, AT ASTLEY'S.

## ASTLEY'S.

We this week give one of the most effective "Scenes in the Circle" at this popular theatre—the daring feat of Jean Polaski, on two fleet steeds, as "The British Fox-hunter." Thus doubly mounted, Polaski chases a live fox round the circle, leaping over four gates in his course. There is something purely national in the scene, and it has been received with great applause.

The performances of Mr. Lavater Lee, the wonderful vaulter, also form a feature in the circle. Astley's has come in for more than a usual share of patronage during the holiday tide. "The Camp of Silesia" is, as we have before stated, a very superior piece of its kind; and where could *Dr. Syntax* be more properly furnished with a horse than on the equestrian stage; albeit Grizzle is not a specimen of the Astley's stud.

## THE WEATHER FOR THE PAST QUARTER.

THE Quarterly Report of the Registrar General, just published, is more than usually interesting, both with respect to the great mortality which has prevailed during the quarter, and also for the unusual weather which has been prevalent. The Quarterly Meteorological Returns are obtained from twenty-nine places, situated at different parts of the country, and these have all been examined and reduced by James Glaisher, Esq., and therefore confidence may be placed in their results.

The following remarks by Mr. Glaisher, are appended to the Report. The average referred to is always to be understood as that for the preceding six years.

"The weather during the past quarter has been very remarkable in many respects. The daily temperature of the air, evaporation, and dew-point, during the whole quarter, with the exceptions of the period between November 17 and November 21, and between December 20 and December 31, have been above the average, and at times these departures have been great.

"The mean temperature of the air for October was 52 deg. 9; for November was 46 deg. 9; and for December was 42 deg. 8; which values exceeded those of the average by 4 deg. 2, 2 deg. 7, and 3 deg. 3, respectively; or, the mean value for the quarter was 47 deg. 5, exceeding the average by 3 deg. 4; and this excess is very large indeed, considering that it extends over so long a period as one-fourth part of a year.

"The mean temperature of the dew-point for the quarter was 44 deg. 3, which is 3 deg. 3 above the average.

"The mean weight of water mixed with a cubic foot of air was 3·2 grains, which is about one-eighth part greater than the average.

"The mean reading of the barometer was 29·829 inches, which is 0·111 inch above the average. The amount of rain fallen within the quarter was six inches; which is two inches less than the average. The fall in the year 1847 was 17·6 inches, which is nearly eight inches less than the average.

"The amount of heat radiated from the Earth at night during the quarter was very small. The mean amount of cloud was such as to cover a little more than three-fourths of the whole sky. The month of December was more clouded than any month since January, 1845.

"It is a fact well worthy of notice, that from the beginning of this quarter till the 20th of December, the electricity of the atmosphere was almost always in a neutral state, so that no signs of electricity whatever were shown for several days together. On the above day, and on every day afterwards till the end of the quarter, active electricity was shown.

"The remarkable cold period between November 17 and November 21, seems to have been general all over the country. Snow fell within this period to a considerable depth in Suffolk, but it is not noticed as having fallen elsewhere. During November and December the usual diurnal rise and fall of the temperatures of the air and dew-point very frequently did not take place, and they were often reversed; a nocturnal rising temperature and a daily falling temperature were of frequent occurrence.

"The usual diurnal change in the barometer readings did not take place; the readings, at times, constantly increased for several days together, and then decreased for several days together. In December, on the 7th day, at 3h. A.M., the remarkably low reading of 28·383 inches took place at Greenwich; and this low reading was general over the country, but it first took place at northern places, and then at southern; thus the minimum occurred at Durham, on Dec. 6, at 6h. P.M., and it was 27·89 inches; at Stonyhurst, near Blackburn, during the evening, and it was 27·841 inches; at Liverpool, at 10h. P.M., and it was 28·184 inches; at Cambridge, on December 7, at 1h. 30m. A.M., and it was 28·382 inches; and at Greenwich, on December 7, at 3h. A.M., as stated above, 28·383 inches. A reading so low as this is of rare occurrence. The previous instances at Greenwich are as follows:—In 1783, on March 6, the reading was 28·12 inches; in 1809, on December 17, the reading was 28·20 inches; in 1821, on December 25, the reading was 27·89 inches; in 1824, on November 23, the reading was 28·37 inches; and in 1843, on January 13, the reading was 28·10 inches."

During the quarter there were eight exhibitions of the Aurora Borealis, which occurred on the following days:—October 15, 23, and 24; November 1, 2, and 19; December 2 and 19. That on October 24 was particularly referred to in our journal.

From the preceding remarks it will be seen, that the weather during the past quarter has been very unusual indeed. Mr. Glaisher states, that he has searched all meteorological records at his command, which have been made in the previous fifty years, and he has failed to find any season of similar character. To the Report are appended very extensive Meteorological Tables.

## WILLIAM MILLER,

## BOATSWAIN OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER "AVENGER."

AMONGST the unfortunate persons who lost their lives in this ill-fated vessel, was William Miller, her boatswain, better known by his fund of anecdote, as Joe Miller. A finer fellow never stepped on a vessel's deck. To his herculean frame, born to brave the fiercest storms, was added a heart that was made of the right stuff to set off to advantage his iron frame; and in his short but perilous life, he had need of it. "Joe" was, in fact, the very *beau ideal* of a British sailor. We feel, therefore, some interest in tracing his chequered life, through his varied course of daring peril, and mishap. All who knew him must lament that such a life should have been brought to such an end.

William Miller was born at Warrington, in Lancashire, about the year 1802; he was of Scottish parents, in humble life, and by his own account was the youngest and smallest of the family; but our Correspondent adds that he has never seen a finer stature of a man. In height he was about 5 feet 10½ inches, weighing 17 stone; he possessed amazing muscular power; his arm was 19½ inches in circumference, and he possessed a frame of equal proportions. In his early youth he had a predilection for the sea, and at the age of eleven went on board of a merchant ship, apprenticed to the late William Mellish, Esq., bound to the South Seas. He then entered the American navy; and was next on board an ill-fated whaler, which was cut off by the natives, at the Society Islands. The narration of his exile and his many miraculous escapes, if told in his own language, would fill a volume; how he was sold from one tribe to another, until he engaged in the "Patriot" service. He subsequently became Coxswain to Lord Cochrane (now the



W. MILLER, BOATSWAIN OF THE LOST STEAM-SHIP "AVENGER."

Earl of Dundonald) when on board the Chilean States Ship, the *O'Higgins*, and was present at the memorable capture under the batteries of Callao, of the Spanish flag ship *Esmeralda*, by his Lordship, on the night of the 5th of November, 1820. Miller was the first man on board; he drew the first blood of the sentry who attempted to oppose his progress, and by one blow of his sword from his powerful arm, Miller laid his antagonist headless! A corroborative circumstance occurred twenty years afterwards on board the Royal yacht steamer *Waterwitch*, which shows the modesty of the man. On the latter occasion, Lord Cochrane paid a visit to this brig, on board of which Miller was boatswain; he was recognised by his Lordship, who called the commander's attention to Miller, and enquired his name, which, being told, Lord Cochrane called Miller aft, and asked him if he knew him, or had sailed together in such a ship (referring him to the *Esmeralda*); and on asking him who was the first man on board? Miller gave that honour to his Lordship, stating that "he was, however, close upon his heels." Lord Cochrane remarked to his friends around him, "that man wants to give me the credit, but 'twas he who was the first on board." Shortly after the capture of the *Esmeralda*, Miller returned to England and entered the navy. In 1831, we find him acting boatswain of his Majesty's ship *Prince Regent*; and, application having been made by the late Vice-Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, Lord Dundas, for a suitable boatswain, Miller was recommended by his Lordship, and permitted to join the yacht. This vessel, the *Waterwitch*, was subsequently purchased into the Royal navy, and Miller was discharged; he applied to be reinstated in the service, but being disappointed, he again entered the merchant service, returned to Cowes, and superintended the fitting out of a new Southsman, the *Samuel Enderby*, which was built at that port, and on board which vessel he sailed mate. As a compliment to him, the owners, the Messrs. Enderby, caused a Portrait of Miller to be taken, from which our present sketch has been made. Subsequently, Miller accepted the command of the British schooner *Daring*, of Cowes, which was then open, and was engaged in the Mediterranean and foreign trade. On that vessel being sold, he was engaged, for about twelve months, by Mr. Pitcher, the shipbuilder, of Blackwall and Northfleet, as rigger, in the equipment of several steam-vessels for the Neapolitan Government; he was subsequently employed, in the same capacity, by Mr. Laird of Birkenhead, and he sailed as mate of the East India iron brig *Clyde*, built by that gentleman. This vessel was wrecked at the Cape de Verd Islands, on her voyage out; when Miller, having lost his all, returned home, and once more made application for a petty officer's berth in the navy. He succeeded, (through Admiral Sir George Cockburn,) in getting made acting boatswain's mate of H.M.S. *Daring*, and sailed in her with the Experimental Brig Squadron. During the past year we find him acting boatswain of the *Scourge*, from which he was lately transferred to the *Avenger*, and joined that ill-fated vessel but a few days before the melancholy catastrophe which terminated his eventful life, in the 45th year of his age.

Although education had not done much for our hero, nature had amply endowed him with practical abilities; and, in justice to his memory, be it said, that he was a neat and excellent naval draughtsman, a good navigator, a thorough seaman, and a first-rate rigger and disciplinarian; and, though his herculean figure might inspire terror to the timid, his mild countenance and amiable disposition would instantly disarm it. He was also a good father and kind husband. He lived at Cowes, and was much respected by all who knew him. We regret to add that he has left a wife and two children.

The following is an official return of the names of all the officers who were on board the *Avenger* when she left Malta:—

Captain Charles George Elers Napier (1841), stepson of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.

Lieutenant Hugh Mallett Kinsman (1841), senior, son of the late Major Kinsman, R.M.

Lieutenant Frederick Marryat (1845), the son of Captain Marryat, C.B.

Lieutenant Francis Rooke (1846), saved.

Master.—William Archer (1835).

Surgeon.—James Hutchison Steele (1842).

Paymaster and Purser.—Valentine A. Haile (1842).

Second Master.—William Betts (1842).

Assistant-Surgeon, Acting.—Bernard Delany.

Midshipman.—J. Hornmond.

Midshipman.—Charles Bore.

Master's Assistant.—Thomas Otty.

Master's Assistant.—Sidney Ayling.

Clerk.—H. J. S. Walker.

Clerk.—W. A. Speed.

Naval Cadet.—J. B. Heywood.

Naval Cadet.—W. J. S. M. Molyneux.

Engineers.—William Hirst, first class; William Kerslake, assistant, first class; Alfred Mills, ditto; Richard Kennedy, assistant, second class; Henry Henty, third class; William Barber, supernumerary assistant, second class; John Gil-mour, supernumerary assistant, second class.

Gunner.—John Larcom, saved with Lieut. Rooke.

Boatswain.—William Miller, acting, promoted from the *Scourge* steam sloop.

Carpenter.—Thomas Wiley, second class.

Royal Marines.—Lieut. H. S. Baynes, of the Artillery Corps.

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